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**FLYING
SAUCER
REVIEW**

THE HUMANOIDS

**A Survey of World-Wide reports of landings
of unconventional aerial objects and their
alleged Occupants**

Contributors Include.....

AIME MICHEL

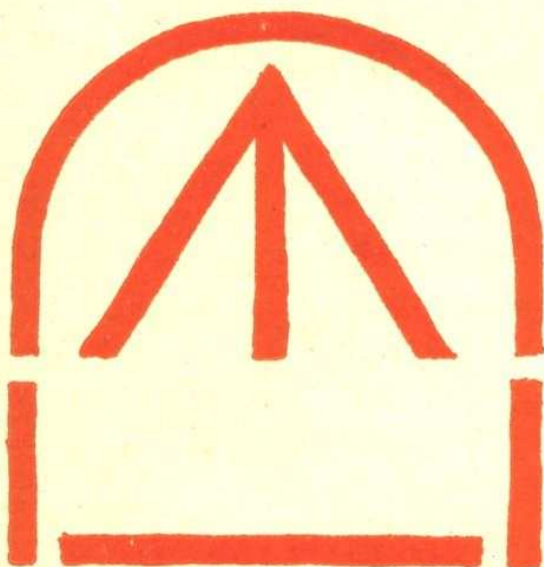
JACQUES VALLEE

GORDON CREIGHTON

CORAL LORENZEN

Edited by

CHARLES BOWEN



The sign on the Socorro UFO

SPECIAL ISSUE

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1966

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

THE HUMANOIDS

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SPECIAL ISSUE

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1966

Top Priority

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Flying Saucer Review

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FOR just on twenty years a handful or two of dedicated people in Britain, the Commonwealth countries, the United States of America, France, Italy, Spain, Austria, Scandinavia, South America and so on, have interested themselves in the phenomenon of the UFOs, alien aeroforms, or, as some still prefer them, flying saucers. Dedication has been essential, for these people have had to combat a mixture of massive opposition, apathy and ridicule throughout the whole of that time.

Even so, extensive records have been amassed in some quarters; a few things have been learned about UFO behaviour and an occasional few responsible journals have come into existence and have survived; a discovery has been made. Yet we have to admit that all in all we are not appreciably nearer the solution to this problem than we were twenty years ago. Unless we are prepared to believe unsubstantiated "contactee" claims, we must confess that we still do not know where the alien aeroforms come from, or why they are here.

Now, as the United States Air Force is preparing to establish a civilian scientific investigation of UFOs, it is paramountly obvious that we will never solve the problem by limiting our efforts to a study of "flyovers". Nine times out of ten a flyover is observed at long range, and more often than not it turns out to be a misidentification of a natural phenomenon or a man-made object. Landings, however, are a very different proposition, especially those where a human being finds himself within a few yards of the object or its occupants.

Accordingly, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW decided to publish an extra large special issue, containing as much information as possible on the world-wide landing scene: the task was regarded as one of top priority. We were encouraged in our labours by Aimé Michel's timely observation in an article in the May/June 1966 issue of the REVIEW that "... every well-observed landing teaches us something new."

We do not pretend to cover the whole of the UFO landing and occupant scene in 72 pages. Nevertheless we have rounded up some 300 reports, many unusual, and many new to our readers. It is quite surprising how this elementary "gathering together" has revealed possible trends, patterns or pointers from the chaos of events which, with the exception of the French wave, were hitherto randomly reported.

Although landing and operator reports are very persistent, there are still those who shy away from them. The lurid publicity which has attended the more sensational of the contactee claims is probably to blame. Although we insist that we should examine, dispassionately, the basic details of such claims, we are, in this issue, concerned mainly with the reports of ordinary folk—doctors, policemen, housewives, scientists, factory workers, farmers—who, having seen what they have seen, and having been amazed or even frightened, make a report and thereafter return to the obscurity of their daily lives. They seldom seek publicity, go into business, write books, or take off on lecture tours.

One of the things that commends a number of their accounts to us is the strangeness and often the very pointlessness of the activities of the reported creatures. We feel that a hoaxer would be more inclined to give the story a beginning and an end.

Another noticeable aspect of the stories is the way the creatures or occupants appear in a multitude of shapes and forms—a characteristic of the UFOs as well. There are current theories that this may in some way be due to the environment of the witnesses: that the UFOs and their occupants are in the eyes of the beholder. If there is any truth in this then we may be forced to re-examine certain of the contactee claims, claims on which this REVIEW

has never slammed the door without good cause. That, however, is not our purpose in this issue. Instead, we devote our efforts to the presentation and study of reports of landings and the "humanoid" occupants.

We are well aware that the word "humanoid" is not in the dictionary; that it was coined somewhere along the line by a writer or researcher. Nevertheless, it seems to suit our purpose far more than those other words of anthropology like *hominid*, which means "man and kin of man" (Neanderthal man was one of these), and *hominoid*, which means man-like ape.

Italy

The Villa Santina Case

On June 24, 1947, airman Kenneth Arnold startled the world with his claim to have seen nine disc-shaped objects travelling in line ahead, and at fantastic speed, through the skies over Mount Rainier. Arnold likened the objects, and their movements, to "saucers skimming over water". The era of the flying saucer was upon us.

Seven weeks later, according to Italian artist R. L. Johannis, there took place what was probably the first post-Arnold "landing with entities" case in Europe. The story has been recorded in the May 1964 edition of *Clypeus* (organ of *Centro Studi Clipeologici* of Turin), and by Antonio Ribera in his book *El Gran Enigma de los Platillos Volantes*.

Signor Johannis was out painting near the Chiarso creek, at Villa Santina, close by Carnia (Friuli), on August 14, 1947. The time was about 9 a.m. Suddenly he noticed a 30 ft. disc-shaped object that had alighted some little distance from him. Next, Signor Johannis saw two child-sized beings standing alongside the object. The artist said that they were about 3 feet tall, and were wearing dark blue coveralls with a bright red collar and belt. They also wore spherical helmets on heads that seemed larger than normal, but their faces were not covered. Their faces had a greenish colour, their eyes were large and plum coloured with a vertical line (the pupil?) in the centre, and they had no eyelashes or eyebrows. Each had a straight and rather large nose. Their hands were claw-like, greenish in colour, and with eight fingers on each, four opposed to four in the same way that our thumbs are opposed to our fingers.

With his paint brushes still in his hand, the artist hailed the creatures. It is possible that this was interpreted as a hostile gesture, for one of the beings touched the centre of its belt and projected a thin vapour which caused the artist to fall dazed onto his back. The creatures then approached to within two yards of the prostrate artist and stood examining his easel. Although weak, the artist contrived to roll over, and saw the beings pick up the easel which had been knocked down; he perceived that it was taller than both of them. He also noticed that they were panting heavily. They then returned to the disc-shaped object and entered it, whereupon it rose from the ground, hovered and, according to the account, disappeared.

When the unfortunate artist had sufficiently recovered his strength to be able to stand, he saw that his easel had disappeared.

There has been some criticism that the artist saw rather a lot, particularly the colours, in a very short time. Surely, however, this is where artists have a great advantage over ordinary mortals: an artist's eye is quicker than a camera, and I do not find it surprising that Signor Johannis's brain could record such a mass of detail.

The description of the belts is interesting, and it calls to mind the belts of the entities in the Antonio Villas Boas case—see Gordon Creighton's article. Also intriguing is the account of the *gas* or *vapour*, heralding as it does the incident of Cisco Grove which Mrs. Lorenzen describes elsewhere in this issue.

[We are indebted to Jacques Vallée and Donald Hanlon for their translation (paraphrased) from Antonio Ribera's version of the incident—EDITOR.]

Few and Far Between

Landing and occupant reports a rarity in the British Isles

BY CHARLES BOWEN

A survey of the global landings and contact records invariably forces one to wonder why so few of these cases are reported in the British Isles.

The reason, I suggest, is not that Britons go around with their heads in the clouds, not that they are too engrossed in mere earthly matters, but that the British Isles are for the most part densely populated. It has been noticeable throughout the twenty years of interest in this subject that UFO visitations generally have been scant over the world's built-up areas: it is only in recent months, for example, that observations of the alien aerofoms have been recorded in any numbers over the cities and townships of the United States. Maps of the locations of landings in France during the 1954 wave underline this shyness of areas of dense population.

When one considers the hundreds of landings so far known to us, one cannot help but remark that in only a small percentage of cases have the grounded craft or their occupants shown any desire to stay in the vicinity of humans. So, in view of the general reluctance on the part of the "operators" to have any truck with men or women, and in view of an apparent desire, when alarmed on or near the ground by humans, that their activities remain unobserved, it is not surprising that incidents are rarely reported in or near thickly populated areas.

Again, one should remember that UFOs come mostly like thieves in the night, or in the small hours around dawn when relatively few people are abroad to observe them. Accordingly the few good British cases in both the "airborne" and in the "landing" categories, have been reported from rural areas, from wild hilly regions like the Lake District, from the Pennine Moors, and from the Scottish Highlands.

Coniston

Although we are primarily engaged in a study of landed objects, and the creature or human-like occupants of these objects, mention must be made of an incident which took place on February 15, 1954, and which was only a *probable* landing. Two boys, Stephen Darbishire and his cousin Adrian Myer saw a circular domed object hovering very close to the slopes of Coniston Old Man in the Lake District of Lancashire.¹ The object was described as being metallic and manufactured in appearance, and possessing an upper turret with what were alleged to be "portholes". Two snapshots were taken with a simple camera, one of the hovering object, and the other of the device as it sped away past the witnesses. The somewhat diffuse images on the film seem to confirm that something was present

which was strikingly similar to the object in the first Adamski photographs. In fact, one researcher has demonstrated by means of orthographic projections that the Darbishire and Adamski photographs could be of identical objects.²

Lossiemouth

Three days after the Coniston incident, writer, amateur astronomer and ornithologist Cedric Allingham claims that he saw a flying saucer land near Lossiemouth on the north-eastern coast of Scotland. A "man" some six feet tall emerged from the craft and approached Allingham. This being was said to be human-like in most respects, and appeared to differ only in that he had a very high forehead. He wore a one-piece garb with footwear incorporated, but no helmet. He also had tiny tubes running up into his nostrils, and the witness considered these to be part of a breathing aid. According to the witness in his published account,³ he and the "man" contrived to converse by signs, and it is claimed that the visitor indicated that he came from Mars. Photographs of both the saucer and the "Martian" were taken and published in support of this claim.

Bruton

The next British landing case in our list did not involve operators or creatures. The witness was Nigel Frapple, who, according to the *Sunday Dispatch* of June 13, 1954, was cycling home from a dance at Wincanton in Somerset. The time was 2 a.m.; the date, May 20, 1954. Three miles from Bruton, at Redlynch crossroads, Frapple saw a terrific light in a field, and he dismounted and watched from the cover of a hedge. He saw a huge object about 80 or 100 feet away from him, hovering not more than 20 feet from the ground. After about a minute the object, which despite its brightness seemed to be metallic, moved off towards the north-west, accelerating and climbing at a great speed.

On the same night Miss Doreen Heffer, of Shobley, near Ringwood, in Hampshire, had seen a bright object overhead. Her description tallied with that given by Nigel Frapple. Both stated that they saw a circular thing some 50 feet across, emitting a brilliant flame-coloured light from a central cockpit. Apart from a slight "swishing", each hovered silently for more than a minute. Each had a lesser light associated with it, some little distance from the main body of the object.

Eleven years later, in a reply to a letter from my friend Gordon Creighton, Mr. Frapple said he was attracted not only by the orange glow, but also by

an eerie throbbing sound. He also told how, next day, examination of the field with a Radio news reporter revealed grass pushed flat in an area 100 feet in diameter, with scorching in places.

Southend

On October 15, 1954, a girl reported how she had seen a strange object alongside a park at Southend in Essex. On her way home at night, she encountered the thing in the road near Chalkwell Park. Frightened, she ran to her house, looking back as she turned the corner. It had gone, silently. This sighting forms one of the points on an orthotonic line discovered by Aimé Michel.⁴

Rampton

It was on October 21, 1954, at a time when the great European wave of that year was beginning to show signs of tailing-off, that case number five came to light.⁵ At Rampton, near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Jennie Roestenberg, English wife of a young Dutchman settled in the United Kingdom, claimed that at 4.45 p.m. on that day she and her two children watched a disc-shaped object of aluminium colour as it hovered over their house. Through two transparent panels she claimed she could see two "men" with white skins, long hair to their shoulders, and very high foreheads so that all their features seemed to be in the lower half of their faces. They were wearing transparent helmets and turquoise blue clothing like ski suits.

The object hovered at a tilted angle, while the two occupants surveyed the scene "sternly, not in an unkindly fashion, but almost sadly, compassionately".

If true, this story is something of a boost for Adamski's original claim.

Aston

We will now take a look at a case, or series of cases, which occurred in a heavily populated area—it is the only one in this list.

On November 18, 1957, Mrs. Cynthia Appleton, a 27-year-old mother of two children, and wife of a sheet-metal worker, who lived at Aston in the busy complex of Birmingham, had a most unusual experience.⁶ This case was excellently reported by the Hon. Brinsley le Poer Trench, who was editor of *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* at that time.

At 3 p.m. Mrs. Appleton went into an upstairs sitting room at the back of the house to check that all was well with her baby daughter. Suddenly she sensed an oppressiveness, like that preceding a thunderstorm, and then saw the figure of a "man" by the fireplace to her left. The "image" appeared after the fashion of a TV picture, first blurred, and then clear. This "materialisation" was accompanied by a whistling noise. She was very frightened, but suddenly realised she was being calmed by the "man's" influence on her mind.

The "man" was tall and fair, with a tight-fitting garment made of a substance like a plastic raincoat. The collar rose up behind the head like an "Elizabethan" collar. His lips moved as if in speech, but Mrs. Appleton heard nothing. Then she realised

that questions which were racing through her mind were being answered mentally. She claims that she learned that he was from another world, and that he was looking for a substance which she thought sounded like "titanium", but which her metal-worker husband later suggested might be *titanium*: she agreed with him that that was the name. This search was usually conducted in the oceans.

The visitor also conveyed to her by some mysterious process involving his hand, a picture of a saucer-type craft with a transparent dome, and also a larger "Master" craft. He indicated that he came from a world of peace and harmony.

At the end of the contact, the "man" left in such a way that "suddenly he wasn't there any more". Some newspaper pages had been on the floor where he stood, and these were found to be scorched. They were removed by a reporter of the *Birmingham Evening Gazette*, and were never returned.

On January 7, 1958, Mrs. Appleton had a second contact, this time with two figures who appeared in the same way. On this occasion they spoke to her in a foreign-sounding style of English, with careful articulation. The first figure (her November 18 contact) had long hair to the shoulders. The second, and seemingly senior partner, had shorter hair curled over the ears. Mrs. Appleton was informed that they only appeared to her because her brain was suitably fitted for such contacts. She was told she was witnessing a projection of the entities, and that she should not touch them.

Gordon Creighton interviewed this lady and her husband some four years later. She claimed to have experienced other visitations since the two described above, including one when an entity came through the front door and asked her to treat a wounded hand (*untouchability overcome?—C.B.*). Mr. Creighton discovered that there were no books in the house—only newspapers. Mr. Appleton was puzzled, but not over-interested.

One of the things that this young lady with no background of reading disclosed to Mr. Creighton was that she had been informed that. . . "The Deity itself dwells at the heart and core of the atom."

It seems that this person, described by all who interviewed her as a pleasant and sincere young woman, had a series of parapsychological experiences. Is it possible that a solution to the UFO mystery could be found in the idea of visitations from "other levels"?

Braemar

Next in order on my list is a case from the annals of the *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*,⁷ and it concerns two young "part-time" soldiers of the Territorial Army. A unit of the T.A. from the region of Aberdeen, Scotland, was on a week-end exercise in beautiful Deeside, not far from Balmoral, in the vicinity of Braemar and Ballater. The exact day was not quoted, but the month was November 1958.

In the course of the manoeuvres the two witnesses (names withheld) were left to guard a small hilltop: fully equipped, they had dug themselves a slit trench for cover. In the small hours of the morning,

just as the first cold light was showing in the East, the lads heard a strange "gurgling" noise from behind trees a few hundred yards from their position. Then, as they went out to investigate, two huge figures emerged from the shadows and came towards them. The youngsters stopped in their tracks, horrified, for the creatures were more than seven feet tall: the gurgling noise was, they presumed, the sound of the creatures' conversing one with the other in an unrecognisable tongue.

As far as the young Territorials could see, the creatures were dressed in a peculiar garb which seemed seriously to impede their gait. Overcome with terror, the two lads turned and fled. As they ran, they heard a swishing noise, and glancing over their shoulders they saw a huge, brightly shining disc-shaped object coming "down the road" behind them, only a foot or so above the surface of the track. It swooped over their heads and away, pulsating as it went, and trailing a shower of sparks.

The two young men were in a state of shock when they were given shelter soon afterwards by Post Office engineers in a hut on a lonely site near the scene of the incident.

Saltwood

It is a jump of five years to November 16, 1963, for the next case. Once again young people were involved, four of them, walking along a country road near Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent.⁸

John Flaxton, aged 17, a painter and decorator from nearby Saltwood, first drew attention to a bright "star" which appeared to be moving above the woods at Slaybrook Corner. Their feelings changed from mild interest to alarm when they suddenly realised that the "star" was descending towards them. Then it was seen to hover, and disappear behind nearby trees. Flaxton admitted that he felt "cold all over": the four suddenly broke and ran for safety. As they ran they became aware that an oval-shaped golden light was floating along some ten feet above the adjoining field and about eighty yards from them: they stopped, and the light stopped. It seemed to them that they were being watched.

Again the glowing object disappeared behind trees, and the next thing the young people knew was that a dark figure was shambling across the field towards them. It seemed to be completely black, human-sized, but with no head. One strange feature was that it appeared to have wings of the kind associated with bats. The panic-stricken four did not await the next move.

The youngsters are convinced they saw a ghost. Mervyn Hutchinson, aged 18, a plastics moulder, said it was like a bat, with webbed feet and no head.

On November 21, 1963, Keith Croucher, aged 17, reported seeing a solid oval light in the centre of a golden mist crossing a football pitch near Sandling Estate, and on the night of November 23/24, John McGoldrick and a friend went to Sandling Woods to investigate the previously reported sightings. They found "a vast expanse of bracken that had been flattened": they also found three giant footprints, clearly defined, an inch deep, two feet long, and

nine inches across.

On December 11, McGoldrick and his friend went back to the site with two newspaper reporters, and found the woods illuminated by a pulsating light. They watched the light from a safe distance for half an hour: they were too scared to go closer.

Scoriton

The most recent contact claim in Britain was reported to have taken place on April 24, 1965, near the Dartmoor village of Scoriton, South Devon. It is necessary to record the case here, although I confess that at first sight—and on more recent examinations too—it sounded rather too good, too "manufactured" to be true. However, I must not comment further, as I have not met the claimant: a brief outline of the claim and a description of the reported entities will suffice.⁹

Mr. E. A. Bryant was out walking in the country on April 24, and had reached Scoriton Down, a spot with beautiful views, at about 5.30 p.m. Without warning he was confronted by a large aerial object which moved pendulum-wise to the left and then to the right before coming to rest, hovering some three feet from the ground, about forty yards in front of him. The object had appeared "out of thin air", and Mr. Bryant says he was frightened. Nevertheless, he states that his curiosity overcame his fear; it should be noted that in a newspaper account of the incident,¹⁰ it was mentioned that Mr. Bryant is a retired prison officer.

While he watched, an opening appeared in the side of the "saucer" and three figures appeared. They were dressed in what was described as "diving gear". One of the figures—they were human in shape—beckoned to the witness—and he approached to within a few feet of the object. At that point, according to Mr. Bryant, the beings took off their headgear, and he saw that two of them had very high foreheads, blue eyes, and fair hair. The third, who was smaller, and looked to be about 15 years of age, had normal features with dark hair and brown eyes.

Conversation in reasonable English is alleged to have taken place, and the dark-haired "man" is stated to have told Mr. Bryant that his name was "Yamski", or something sounding similar. The story goes that this "Yamski" said that it was a pity that someone called "Des" or "Les" was not there to see the visitation as *he* would understand!

Mr. Bryant also states that he was told that the occupants of the machine came from Venus, and that they would return in a month bringing with them "proof of Mantell" (or, according to Mr. Bryant, "some such name").

It transpires that some metallic fragments were indeed left at the spot, and that they were handed to members of Exeter Astronomical Society. I can only hope that the BUFORA members who investigated this claim will make public any further findings, and at the same time throw some light on the results of any examination of the mysterious fragments of metal. Suffice it to say at this point that George Adamski, who collaborated with Desmond

Leslie in the book *Flying Saucers have landed*, died on April 23, 1965.

One from the past

There have been no more British reports of landings with entities, creatures or monsters (at least, not at time of writing, early in September 1966). We have had a case in the lonely Cotswold Hills in December 1965, when a motorist reported being overtaken by an object shaped like a Land Rover, travelling at high speed without headlights, side light on top.¹¹ When the astounded driver flashed his headlights and tried to give chase, the object just disappeared "in a cloud of mist or smoke". There were no lights, or rear lights, and only a sort of winking was also the policeman at Wilmslow who, in the small hours of a mid-winter morning, chanced on an object hovering close to the ground behind a cinema.¹² The only other entity case I recall is one which took place long ago: as it has become fashionable to delve into the past for evidence of what might have been UFO cases, I will close with the tale of Mr. Lethbridge.

A condensed version of the account which appeared in the *Daily Mail* of May 20, 1909, was related by Charles Fort.¹³ According to Waveney Girvan,¹⁴ the old newspaper files were taken out and dusted by a reporter of the *Cardiff Weekly Mail*, who discovered that Mr. C. Lethbridge (*Lithbridge* in Charles Fort's account) was a dock worker, who, in summer months travelled about with a Punch and Judy show. On May 18, at about 11 p.m., he was walking home over Caerphilly Mountain when, at the summit, he came across a tube-shaped contraption on the grass, and two men working on something nearby. They wore "big, heavy fur coats, and fur caps fitted tightly over their heads." Mr. Lethbridge went on: "I was rather frightened, but I continued to go on until I was within 20 yards of them. The noise of my little spring cart seemed to attract them, and when they saw me, they jumped up and jabbered furiously in a strange lingo."

Mr. Lethbridge became even more alarmed when the long object rose from the ground, and he was amazed when he saw the two "men" jump into a little carriage suspended from it. Tube, carriage and "men" rose slowly into the air in a zig-zag fashion. When it was clear of the telegraph wires, two great lights shone out, and the object sailed away towards Cardiff. The astonished witness said later that he could clearly see two wheels at the bottom of the carriage, and a whirling fan at the tail.

Next day investigators discovered trampled grass at the site of the encounter, torn newspapers, and a quantity of a substance like papier mache. Also, there was a red label in French, attached to a chain and a small pin, which was described by an engineer as being like the instrument used to regulate the valve of a pump used for injecting air from the atmosphere into an airship.

Many conventionalisations were produced to explain away this incident, but as Waveney Girvan pointed out, they tended to strengthen the Leth-

bridge account, not debunk it. To this day nobody really knows what the itinerant Punch and Judy man saw on a Welsh hillside.

Afterthoughts

The British cases are certainly few and far between, but their mere assembly in one whole has enabled me to see what I suggest *may* be an important clue, one more piece in the UFO jigsaw.

This particular lead points the way to what could be an area for profitable study. For want of a better name I will call it the *ingress/egress time factor*.

The case of Mrs. Cynthia Appleton, if it is to be believed—and I see no good reason why her testimony should not be accepted—presents the idea of UFO entities projected into the presence, or into the mind of the witness. The Saltwood/Sandling case points to a possible development of this idea. The four young people ran off in great alarm when the shining ovalloid object descended swiftly towards them. Then, as they ran, they saw the object coasting along on a parallel course as though tracking them. And when it sailed behind a clump of trees, the story reads as if in a matter of seconds they saw the monster shambling towards them. Now I doubt if this case was very efficiently investigated, but it does strike me that the four frightened humans must still have been running, endeavouring to put as much ground between themselves and the object as possible. Nevertheless, one gets the impression that no sooner had the object hidden itself, than the creature was out and about (the implication is that object and creature were connected in some way). In terms of physical *egress* from the object, if it was a machine, this must have been a remarkable and swift performance. One can imagine it: object touches down (remember the flattened area of bracken), hatches open, occupant alights, all in a few split seconds.

Contemplation of the Braemar incident reveals what could be the reverse of the process. Again, and perhaps for imagined security reasons or for fear of exposing the unit of the Territorial Army to more ridicule, there appears to have been little examination of the witnesses by experienced investigators. Nevertheless, the case cries out for further study. After all, what proud young volunteer soldier would confess to running away from his post unless he was really terror-stricken by something he couldn't understand? Surely he would not knowingly invite ridicule or the displeasure of his Commanding Officer by concocting such a tale?

So let us imagine ourselves on that lonely hilltop: from their vantage point the young soldiers are instantly alert to the strange, gurgling noise, but they have not observed the approach of an alien aeriform of any kind, or a luminous glow. They flee in horror when confronted by the awesome giants. Then, as they bolt down the track to the road, the UFO, which had been nowhere to be seen from a commanding position, swished after them, buzzed them, and streaked away. Once again we have the implication of connection between the entities and

the aerial object, and the impression is strong that the gurgling monsters returned very quickly to their "craft". It appears that their *ingress* time could have been only a few split seconds.

Flimsy evidence on which to build a theory? Certainly, but re-examination of the whole panorama of landing cases (and there must be much *observation* and many *experiments* to go with this hypothesis) will reveal many incidents where there has been this unusually short *ingress/egress time factor*. I confess it is a feature which has often puzzled me, and taking some at random, there comes to mind the case of Prémanon, France,¹⁵ of September 27, 1954, where there seemed to be a lost moment of time during which the "sugar-lump ghost" was no longer seen; the moment when, due to its ungainly gait it should have been observed approaching the wobbling globe in the meadow. More recently there was a case reported from Caracas, Venezuela,¹⁶ when a farmer witnessed a landing in his field of corn and saw three creatures emerge from the object. Then, as he hastened forward, he gaped as he saw them "whipped back in". Finally, may I commend to your attention the case of the Argentinian Martinez (see page 40).

There have also been a number of claims by people that they have witnessed the actual projection of the entities through the sides of the UFO. The lady at Whidby Island¹⁷ saw a "man" appear through the side of an object outside her house, and later, he returned in the same manner. There is also the account of the "one-eyed man" at Belo Horizonte which Gordon Creighton records (see page 37).

Bearing in mind Mrs. Appleton's experiences, could it be that the Saltwood youngsters, the Scottish Territorials, and a host of other folk all over the world witnessed, and continue to witness, projections of a psychical nature of creatures from certain categories of UFOs? I do not suggest that the alien aeroforms are such projections, though some might well be. The evidence in many cases leaves no doubt that they are very solid, but they could employ a projection device for their own ends, such as experimenting with humans, or "putting on a show" in order to scare humans who would otherwise be able to observe what they are up to.

The philosopher Ouspensky has postulated the existence of other levels of matter: Dr. F. R. Stannard, a London University physicist, has offered the serious speculation in *Nature*¹⁸ that there is another invisible universe, running on a parallel course to ours, but where time runs in the reverse direction to ours. American astronomer Dr. J. Allen Hynek "thought aloud" at the recent Hearing on UFOs before the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee that a certain case (observation by Wisconsin University students) could have been of a psychic nature. Dr. Hynek, who is U.S. Air Force consultant on UFOs, believes that psychologists should be included in any team of official investigators.

All in all, we have not progressed very far with

our probing into the UFO problem, principally because it has been scorned by experts, while governments have only been concerned with the defence aspects. Science is now vaguely aware that there is something to be examined: it may prove of value if they consider the lead I have suggested, and I am sure they will find that all cases must be re-examined, including the contactee claims, shorn of the ballyhoo and cultism attendant upon them.

NOTES

- 1 *Lancashire Daily Post*, February 19, 1954. See also Waveney Girvan: *Flying Saucers and Common Sense* (Frederick Muller, London).
- 2 Leonard G. Cramp, MSIA: *Space, Gravity, and the Flying Saucer* (T. Werner Laurie, London). The well-known orthographic projections were also published in *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, September/October 1963 and July/August 1964.
- 3 Cedric Allingham: *Flying Saucer from Mars* (Frederick Muller, London).
- 4 Aimé Michel: *Mystérieux Objets Célestes* (Editions Planète, Paris). The English language version of this work, translated from the original Arthaud edition, is *Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery* (Criterion Books, New York). See p. 181 for description of the Southend-Rovigo line.
- 5 Gavin Gibbons: *The Coming of the Space Ships* (Neville Spearman, London) is the only source for this account.
- 6 See *Birmingham Woman meets Spacemen* in *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* for March/April 1958.
- 7 See *Amazing Story of Scottish Landing* in *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* for May/June 1959.
- 8 Account compiled by Waveney Girvan, the then editor, and presented in *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* for March/April 1964.
- 9 Address given by N. Oliver and Miss E. Buckle at British UFO Research Association (BUFORA) public meeting on February 26, 1966.
- 10 *The Plymouth (Devon) Independent*, August 8, 1965.
- 11 *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* for March/April 1966, p. 35.
- 12 *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* for March/April 1966, p. 3.
- 13 *The Books of Charles Fort* (The Fortean Society), p. 632.
- 14 See *The first contact of the century?* in *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* for March/April 1960. Waveney Girvan has some fun at the expense of the somewhat sceptical reporter of the *Cardiff Weekly Mail*.
- 15 Aimé Michel: *Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery*, p. 90.
- 16 *Evening News*, London, August 6, 1965.
- 17 *Whidby Island Contact*, *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW*, November/December 1964.
- 18 Dr. F. R. Stannard (University College, London): *Symmetry of the Time Axis*, *NATURE*, Vol. 211, No. 5050, August 13, 1966 (p. 693).

The Pattern Behind the UFO Landings

Report on the Analysis of 200 documented observations made in 1954

BY JACQUES VALLEE

Author of the best-selling *Anatomy of a Phenomenon* (Henry Regnery, Chicago; Neville Spearman, London; Ace Books—paperback—U.S.A.), Jacques Vallée has just completed a revised version of the translation of his second book *Les Phenomenes Insolites de l'Espace* (Table Ronde, Paris). Known as *Challenge to Science*, it is published by Regnery. French born and educated Mr Vallée is at present living in the United States. He is an astronomer and an expert on computer techniques, and is a consultant to NASA on the Mars Map project.

Interest in landing reports is rapidly rising among the public and among UFO students. Several factors contribute to the development of this interest. First of all, the recent wave, with its maximum in July-August 1965, has confronted us with a remarkable number of incidents of this category, thus forcing many to accept the reality of accounts they previously denounced as hoaxes. In the second place, it has become obvious that such reports represented the UFO mystery in its most crucial form, because they confront us with a clear choice between the reality of an unprecedented phenomenon (and the strong suggestion of its intelligent origin) and the hypothesis that all witnesses are absolute liars of the most extreme psychological type. In contradistinction to the reports of the landings, accounts of objects seen in flight are always open to discussion in terms of natural effects and are thus less responsive to analysis.

In the third place, it is fast becoming obvious that no theory of the origin and nature of UFOs can afford to ignore the accounts of landings, of which several hundreds have been published, and which contain descriptions of the objects and their alleged 'operators' seen at close range.

Sources of Information

Descriptions of landings can be found in many specialised journals and in many books, including the earliest ones. Charles Fort mentions a few such incidents. An American researcher, Mr. Orvil Hartle (of 118 Oberreich Street, La Pote, Indiana 46350) has published several accounts of early twentieth century landings of a remarkable character in his book, *A Carbon Experiment*. Similar cases have been noted during the 1946 Scandinavian wave and the great 'American' period of 1947-52.

Ruppelt, who was in charge of the U.S. Air Force's investigations in 1952, considered himself to be plagued by reports of landings, as he writes in his

book *The Report on UFOs*, and his team conscientiously eliminated them. It is only when reliable civilian researchers like Leonard Stringfield (author of the excellent *Inside Saucer Post* and Coral Lorenzen of APRO (3914 E. Kleindale Rd. Tucson, Arizona) started to investigate the American landing cases that proper light was cast on the subject.

In the meantime, however, something of the greatest significance had happened in Europe. The 1954 wave reached its peak in Western Europe, producing thousands of reports, and among them a large number of accounts of landings. All reports circulated freely. Witnesses told their stories with considerable naivety, having never heard of 'flying saucers' before. Valuable details, first-hand documents and personal interviews were promptly centralised by able researchers, such as Charles Garreau, a professional newspaperman with *La Bourgogne Republicaine*, a local daily sold in the East of France, who made numerous field trips with his photographer, meeting hundreds of witnesses and publishing the whole story in concise, accurate articles (Figure 1). Not only France, but Italy, Spain and Northern Africa also produced a wealth of data.

Elsewhere in this issue, other researchers are reporting on the development of the problem of the landings in recent years. But the 1954 reports appear naturally as the nucleus of any general study. We have chosen to limit our analysis to two hundred of the most significant cases. They were selected from an extensive material: first, collections of newspapers and the files of letters from readers of several large dailies, made available by the news media. Next, the personal files of early sightings compiled by Messrs. Raymond Veillith, a well-known astronomer and the publisher of the lively periodical *Lumières dans la Nuit* (his address is: 'Les Pins', Le Chambon-sur-Lignon, Haute-Loire, France), Charles Garreau, mentioned earlier, and

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M. MENDES-FRANCE posera éventuellement la question de confiance au cours du débat sur les accords de Londres

Paris, 6 JANVIER. — La plus grande partie des débats de la Commission des ministres chargés d'examiner les accords de Londres, et dont le traitement est prolongé jusqu'à peu près 14 heures, a été consacrée au large exposé que M. Mendès-France a fait sur les travaux de la conférence de Londres.

Le chef du gouvernement a exposé les raisons de la conférence de Londres, les buts qu'elle poursuit, les résultats obtenus et les perspectives de l'avenir. Il a souligné l'importance de ces accords pour la France et pour l'Europe occidentale, et a affirmé que le gouvernement français sera toujours fidèle à ses engagements.

A ANVERS UNE FEMME ÉTRANGÈLE SES QUATRE ENFANTS ET SE PEND

Anvers, 6 JANVIER. — Une femme étrangère, âgée de 45 ans, a été trouvée pendue à son lit, dans son appartement, à Anvers, le 5 janvier. Elle avait quatre enfants à charge. Les enquêteurs ont constaté que la femme souffrait de graves troubles mentaux.

BARANÈS MAINTIEN SES ACCUSATIONS CONTRE MM. D'ASTIER ET DUCLOS « Mensonges et provocations répliquent les deux députés »

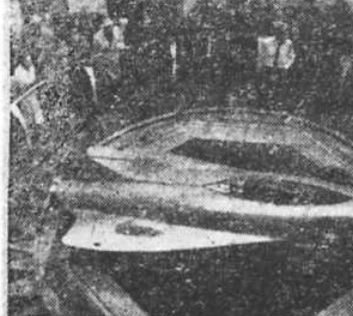


Alfred Delarue, le secrétaire général du journal "Libération", a été arrêté au volant de sa voiture à la chambre de Raoul et, pour employer une expression un peu vulgaire, son "sang n'a fait qu'un tour" quand il a vu dans les journaux les accusations de M. Baranès.

L'AFFAIRE ÉVOQUÉE au conseil des ministres

Paris, 6 JANVIER. — La question de la responsabilité des ministres dans l'affaire de la presse a été évoquée au conseil des ministres, le 5 janvier. Le débat a porté sur les accusations de M. Baranès et sur les réactions des députés D'astier et Duclos.

Le "clou du Salon"



Mort de M. Emile Male de l'Académie Française
M. Emile Male, membre de l'Académie Française, est décédé le 5 janvier à l'âge de 85 ans. Ses obsèques ont eu lieu le 6 janvier.

Use ille du lac de Garde détruite par l'explosion d'un dépôt de munitions
Le lac de Garde, en Italie, a été gravement endommagé par l'explosion d'un dépôt de munitions le 5 janvier. Des centaines de personnes ont été évacuées.

LA VÉRITÉ "toute simple"

LA VÉRITÉ "toute simple" est un ouvrage de E. Marlot qui expose les faits de l'affaire de la presse. L'auteur affirme que les accusations de M. Baranès sont infondées et que les députés D'astier et Duclos ont été victimes de mensonges et de provocations.

LA VÉRITÉ "toute simple"
par E. MARLOT
Ce livre expose les faits de l'affaire de la presse, les accusations de M. Baranès, les réactions des députés D'astier et Duclos, et les conclusions de l'auteur.

A LIÉGEOIS DE SALON DE L'AUTOMOBILE à PARIS
Le salon de l'automobile de Paris, organisé par les Liégeois, se tiendra du 15 au 25 janvier 1954. Au prix spécial de 2.000 francs, les visiteurs pourront profiter de nombreuses démonstrations et essais.

UN ENGIN s'est posé, lundi soir à Poncey-sur-l'ignon (Côte-d'Or)

L'un des témoins lui assigne la forme d'un cigare. Des traces très nettes d'atterrissage ont été relevées. (DE NOTRE ENVOYÉ SPÉCIAL CHARLES GARREAU)

De la fenêtre de la chambre à coucher, Mme Thérèse Flourment, le maître de la grange à l'arrière du village de Poncey-sur-l'ignon, a vu un engin s'abattre dans son jardin le lundi 4 janvier 1954. L'engin avait la forme d'un cigare et était très brillant. Des traces très nettes d'atterrissage ont été relevées dans le jardin.

contre toute attente Suicide concluent les enquêteurs dans l'affaire STOCCHI

Les enquêteurs ont conclu que le suicide de M. Stocchi était le résultat de l'affaire de la presse. Les faits sont les suivants: M. Stocchi a été accusé de mensonges et de provocations, ce qui a entraîné sa mort.

DA MORT DEMANDEE CONTRE OBERG ET KNOCHEN

Les enquêteurs ont demandé la mort de M. Oberg et M. Knochen en raison de leur implication dans l'affaire de la presse. Les faits sont les suivants: M. Oberg et M. Knochen ont été accusés de mensonges et de provocations.

Une famille empoisonnée par des champignons UN MORT

Une famille a été empoisonnée par des champignons, entraînant la mort d'un membre. Les enquêteurs ont constaté que les champignons étaient très toxiques.

Le nez retrouvé son propriétaire...

Le nez d'un homme retrouvé par son propriétaire. Les enquêteurs ont constaté que le nez avait été coupé et jeté dans la rue.

Figure 1: An article by Charles Garreau on the front page of a French local paper. The article described the investigation of the landing of a UFO in Poncey (case 56).

Roger Vervisch; the early compilation of similar data by the team of Ouranos, under the direction of Marc Thirouin; the special catalogues on landings of M. Guy Quincy, a most systematic and clear presentation of the observations; the files of Aimé Michel, so extensive that it took four years to analyse them in sufficient detail; and, of course, the fine presenta-

tions published in book form by Michel himself (*Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery*) and later by M. Michel Carrouges (*Les Apparitions de Martiens*). With such sources, the present article can hardly have any ambition at originality. The only new aspect in our study is the very large amount of data

compiled into one compact presentation, and the fact that the precision of dates, locations, times and other data has been greatly refined. Exhaustive documentation will also be listed here for the first time.

Four unanswered questions

In this article, we will address ourselves to the following four questions:

1. Who makes a report of 'landing'? What are the numbers, ages and professions of the witnesses?
2. What are the conditions of the observations? How far from the witnesses were the alleged objects when they landed? At what time of the day and in what type of site do most landings take place? How long do the objects remain on the ground? How do they disappear?
3. Do witnesses describe the occupants of the alleged craft? If so, in what terms? Are their descriptions consistent?
4. What are the main characteristics of the alleged craft as deduced from the reports?

Observational data

We are now going to list the essential features in our two hundred accounts. It is proposed to publish a table for statistical purposes in a future issue of the REVIEW. This may be used as a reference.

Case no. 1, Jan. 4. Fireman at Marignane airport saw a round, luminous object slowly coming down, called the control tower to report it. When he came out again, the object had taken off. (The same airport had been the scene of an earlier landing on Oct. 27, 1952.)

2, Apr. 22. American military personnel see a cigar-shaped object of grey colour coming to the ground on San Nicholas Island (California). Smoke was seen to rise where the object had landed. Search gave no result.

3, May 19. Nigel Frapple saw a disc which took off rapidly towards the North-west of Bruton, Somerset, England.

4, July 20. Near Oslo, Norway, two men were 'chased by an object' and stopped their car to observe it. After the incident, the watch of one of the witnesses was no longer working. The man who repaired the watch stated it had been exposed to intense magnetic effect. Paint on the car had allegedly changed colour, effect attributed to proximity of the object.

5, Aug. 23. In Lugin, near Thonon (France) a man approached an object which looked like an aluminium trailer with two small beings in silvery dress, grunting like pigs, standing close by. The craft took on a fiery colour and flew away.

6, Sept. 3. Many workers in the fields near Souk-el-Khemis (Tunisia) saw an object apparently made of transparent plastics which flew over the habitations, stopped in a vertical position like a disc on edge and swung like a pendulum a few metres above the ground. It made several erratic jumps, then re-

sumed its horizontal position and flew away.

7, Sept. 7. Between Harponville and Contay (France) two bricklayers saw an object floating in mid-air over a field: 'it looked like an unfinished haystack, with a plate turned upside down on top of it'. When they came close it took off.

8, Sept. 10. A farmer who was coming back to Mourieras (France) at nightfall was suddenly confronted with a helmeted being of average height who made friendly gestures, then went back into the brush and entered a cigar-shaped object about four metres long, and took off.

Marius Dewilde Case

9, Sept. 10. Quarouble (Nord): A metal worker comes out of his house as dog barks and sees a dark object on the railway tracks, thinks it is a carriage. Then notices two small beings walking towards it, tries to stop them but finds himself paralysed when strong light is projected upon him. Object took off.

10, Sept. 15. Near Feyzin (Isere) a white light suddenly swept the road in front of the witness, who observed it was emitted by a large dark object hanging about ten metres above the ground. It flew away with the noise of a wet firework, throwing sparks compared to those of magnesium.

11, Sept. 17. Near Cenon a farmer meets a being in a diving suit who makes friendly gestures. This individual was very small and had a voice 'inhuman and incomprehensible'. The witness was unable to move throughout the encounter. The being entered an object which was sitting on the road and took off 'like lightning', throwing a greenish light.

12, Sept. 18. A small grey disc flies over a car in Casablanca (Morocco) at extremely high speed. It is followed by currents of cold air.

13, Sept. 19. A bright light is seen East of Oberdorff (France) and it comes to the ground, becomes dimmer: it is then seen as an object the size of 'a small bus'. Remains on the ground about one minute. A figure was seen.

14, Sept. 20. A guard on Santa Maria Airport (Azores Islands) witnesses the landing of a craft from which emerged an individual who talked to him, but was not understood. The object took off very fast.

15, Sept. 23. Near a place called 'Le Jou', north of Bourges, the Patient family saw a bright object giving off a light similar to magnesium. When on the ground, it emitted a red glow and a narrow beam of light. A moment later it took off again, became bright once more, came towards the witnesses and followed their car until they reached the village of Fontland. Independent observations were made by the police in Plombieres and by several other persons. Object flew erratically over the area for one hour.

16, Sept. 24. Two women made independent reports of a dark grey disc seen in a clearing in the woods near Becar. A man of normal height was standing close to the object, which took off without noise.

17, Sept. 24. Mme. Vignolles saw a luminous object coming down quickly without noise and landing in a field in Lencouacq. It took off again, very fast, after a few seconds.

18, Sept. 24. At the farm Lachassagne, near Ussel, a farmer who was coming back with his tractor saw a luminous object which flew very low over him.

19, Sept. 26. In Chabeuil, Mme. Leboeuf was suddenly confronted with an individual who looked like 'a child in a plastic bag, with eyes larger than human eyes'. This individual entered a flat circular machine which took off towards the north-east with a soft whistling sound.

20, Sept. 27. At Foussignargues, people in a bus first saw a reddish object coming down from the sky. Later M. and Mme. Roche noticed an object on the ground, softly glowing, a small distance from their home, but were afraid to approach it. The object remained there several hours. It was described as 'a sort of glowing tomato, with antennae on top'.

21, Sept. 27. In Figeac, children saw 'a box' with 'an unknown man' standing close by. The object took off.

22, Sept. 27. In Lassus Road, in Perpignan, a college student saw a circular object on the ground. Two beings came out, then re-entered the craft, which took off. Witnesses in a state of shock.

Premanon "Ghost"

23, Sept. 27. Four children in Prémanon (Jura) come out of their home as dog barks furiously. They find a large object on the ground and a small being (called a 'ghost') who makes friendly gestures. The children threw stones at the intruder.

24, Sept. 28. In Froncles, three witnesses observed a large bright object which oscillated, then landed and changed colour.

25, Sept. 28. In Bouzais ('Le Grand Tertre') a 'mass of light' suddenly fell from the sky in front of the witness, who found himself unable to move. Three figures moved around the light.

26, Sept. 28. Two railroad engineers were bringing a locomotive from Nantes back to Auray when, near Saint-Nicolas-de-Rendon ('La Butte Rouge') they saw a dark object which took off, glowing with a purple light, and followed the locomotive.

27, Sept. 30. Near Marcilly-sur-Vienne (Indre-et-Loire) eight construction workers saw a disc on the ground, with a small humanoid wearing a helmet, standing close by.

28, Sept. 30. The crew of a ship at sea between Roven and Brest observed an object which came to touch the surface of the sea, then took off vertically, gave off a red flame and vanished.

29, Sept. 30. The operator of a ferry was crossing the river Seine when he saw a large white sphere with a smaller green sphere below, hanging motionless above the river for twenty minutes. It flew away towards the south-west; no noise was heard.

30, Sept. 30. As he was returning home near La-Flotte-en-Re (Isle of Re, France), a man suddenly saw a bright light and, fearing a fire, rushed to the scene, to see a luminous sphere of about 12 metres' diameter floating less than one metre above the

ground. The sphere became red, then blue, and took off vertically at extreme high speed. 'It did not make more noise than a flock of birds'.

31, Oct. 1. A woman in Dhubri (India) reports she has seen a 'luminous plate' land in a field, then take off.

32, Oct. 1. A cigar-shaped object takes off vertically as two bricklayers approach it, on the road between Blanzly and Montceau (France). It made a noise compared to a soft whistling.

33, Oct. 1. A man and his dog are 'paralysed' as a luminous object dives from the sky towards them. It takes off with an equal speed. Sighting took place at Bry (Nord), only 10 km. from Quarouble (Case no. 9).

34, Oct. 1. A farmer observes a white object in a field near Ressons-sur-Matz (Oise).

35, Oct. 1. Two young men see a luminous white disc moving about the sky near Jussey. It dives to the ground and two men described as very tall and dressed in white emerge from the craft and make gestures. The witnesses run away in fear.

36, Oct. 1. Two businessmen who were coming back from Royan saw a small individual crossing the road in front of their car in the vicinity of 'La Roulerie'. Having stopped at once they saw the figure disappear into the woods.

37, Oct. 1. Coming home in the evening near Branges (France) a man saw on the side of the road a lighted object which had a flat section with a sort of 'mushroom' on top. As he approached it, the object became dark and took off vertically with a soft whistling sound.

"Paralysis" Case

38, Oct. 1. Returning home at night, a Bergerac fireman saw an oval light in the sky, then lost sight of it. But later he was alarmed when his yard seemed to be ablaze: rushing out, he saw a disc rise from the ground with a whistling sound. It flew up to a moderate height, then became luminous and took off 'at a dizzying speed'. Early the next morning he asked his neighbour, a retired man, about any unusual observation he might have made. The neighbour reluctantly admitted that, as he was closing his garden gate, he suddenly found himself paralysed and observed a disc about three metres in diameter, resting on three legs in the yard. Almost immediately it took off and was lost to sight, with a rush of air.

39, Oct. 2. Two women in Levroux (Indre, France) made independent reports concerning a luminous disc about three metres in diameter, which flew very low over the houses of the village.

40, Oct. 2. At Jonches, near Auxerre, two humanoids were seen on the ground and two hours later a luminous red object was observed at the same spot at very low altitude.

41, Oct. 2. Near Louhans, in the immediate vicinity of Case no. 37, a craft with a dome on top was seen on the ground between the road and the railroad tracks. Openings, through which a strong yellow light was shining, were observable.

42, Oct. 2. At Croix d'Epine, a young mechanic was riding his motorscooter when he saw a bril-

liantly illuminated object, shaped like an egg, which landed on the left side of the road about 15 metres away from him. He thought he could see short, dark shapes 'like potato bags' moving about the object. He sped up and, reaching the top of the hill, he looked back: then he saw the object, compared to a 'small bus' in size, whose colour had changed from orange to blue and then to blue-grey, and which took off. The witness was in a state of shock when he arrived in the village, and fainted when he told his story. Two women made independent reports of the object.

43, Oct. 2. A disc which emitted a weak green glow landed in a field near Guebling (France). Two witnesses.

44, Oct. 3. A man and his wife see a luminous red object which takes off as they come close to it near Benet (close to Nessier, Vendee).

45, Oct. 3. At dawn, a circular craft of about three metres in diameter is seen near Bessuire (France) by a 55-year-old man who was going to work. A small figure, wearing a diving suit, was seen close by. The object took off at tremendous speed.

46, Oct. 3. Three men were riding bicycles near Vron (France) when they saw an orange object shaped like a honeycomb, on the road ahead of them. A man wearing a diving suit was standing close to it. The object took off as they came within 70 metres of it. The sighting took place on road D.27 between Rue and Quend (See case no. 48).

47, Oct. 3. The crowd at the Fair in Chereng saw a luminous object arrive very fast, stop in its flight, emit sparks and come down towards the ground. It took off again as witnesses rushed to the scene.

48, Oct. 3. About 2½ hours after case no. 46, an orange object chased a car, flying extremely low over the road between Rue and Quend. For 8 kilometres it followed the car, driven by a butcher, M. Galant, then it flew away.

49, Oct. 3. Between Montmoreau and Villebois-Lavalette, near the village of Ronsenac, a circular craft was seen which seemed to be sliding on the ground. It showed some luminous sources but was not completely illuminated. At its took off, however, it became entirely luminous.

50, Oct. 4. An object is said to have landed in Limoges, in the yard of M. Montagne, a railroad employee.

51, Oct. 4. Between Lagrasse and Villemagne (near Lezignan, Aude) two men driving a truck saw a luminous flying object which came slowly to the ground, then suddenly took off with a burst of light.

52, Oct. 4. A farmer, M. Garreau, saw an object the size of a carriage which landed in his field in Chaleix (Dordogne). Two individuals of human type and normal height, wearing coveralls, emerged from the craft and spoke to the witness in a language he could not understand.

53, Oct. 4. In the evening, several inhabitants of Tregon noticed an object which seemed to hover near the top of a hill. They drove to the site, but the object flew away. What seems to be the same object was also seen at Megrit, about fifteen miles south-west of Tregon, hovering above a farm. It

was described as metallic, flat and emitting light.

54, Oct. 4. About twenty persons saw a circular, luminous object rise from the vicinity of the railroad tracks near Montceau-les-Mines (exact location: Les Chavannes). It took off vertically and disappeared.

55, Oct. 4. A ten-year-old child named Bertiaux saw an object 'shaped like a tent' which had landed near Villers-le-Tilleul (Ardennes). An unknown individual was standing near it.

Earth "sucked up"

56, Oct. 4. At Poncey-sur-Lignon, a housewife ran away as an orange object, circular and about three metres in diameter, swung in mid-air and landed near her farm (Figure 1). When her neighbours arrived, armed with rifles, they found the earth had been 'sucked up' over a quadrilateral area, in such a way that the idea of a hoax had to be abandoned. Extensive researches and analyses were made by the police and the French air force. The object, as well as the traces it left, remain unexplained.

57, Oct. 5. In Loctudy (Finistere) a baker was drawing water from the well in the middle of the night when he noticed, some distance away, an object about three metres in diameter from which emerged a dwarf who had an oval face covered with hair and eyes which were 'as large as the eggs of a raven'. The unknown individual touched the witness on the shoulder and spoke to him in a language he could not understand. As the young man called his boss the dwarf went back into the craft and flew away.

58, Oct. 5. Near Mertrud, between Voillecomte and La Neuville (Haute-Marne) a roadmender named Narcy saw an object near the road. A hairy individual entered the craft. Traces were found where the object had landed.

59, Oct. 5. About 10 km. from Beaumont, near Clermont-Ferrand, several persons saw an object coming towards them and getting brighter. When about 150 metres from them they felt 'a strange sensation' and found themselves unable to move. The object left a smell compared with that of nitrobenzene.

60, Oct. 6. At nightfall near Mouchamps (Vendee) two persons from Paris saw a circular craft described as a 'fiery sphere' landing.

61, Oct. 6. Near the military barracks at La Fere (Aisne) soldiers saw a strange object which had landed 300 metres away. As one of them approached the site, he was mysteriously prevented from approaching. The object was luminous.

62, Oct. 16. Two women saw a whitish light in the western sky. It seemed slowly to come towards the ground, and indeed was later seen between the railroad station and the bridge, as it had landed about 100 metres away from their home in Villers-le-Lac (Doubs). When the object moved, a very bright light was seen under its dark mass. It gave off a flow of sparks and rose, remained motionless in mid-air for a moment, then flew away very rapidly.

63, Oct. 7. Hennezis, Eure: the Lansselin children witnessed the landing of a luminous, red object shaped like 'one half of an egg'. Two 'pilots' were seen. They were of normal stature.

64, Oct. 7. Plozevet, Finistere. The crews of several fishing boats saw a luminous, orange-coloured spot in the sky over the coast. It seemed surrounded by dense smoke. According to villagers, who saw the object independently, it came about 10 metres above the ground, then flew away towards the south-east.

65, Oct. 7. Beruges (near Poitiers, Vienne). A farmer, M. Thebault, saw a luminous object on the ground. It was circular, about three metres in diameter, and emitted a beam of light which swept the countryside.

66, Oct. 7. Jettingen (Haut-Rhin). A railroad employee saw an object in a field, three metres away from the road, one metre above the ground. It was mushroom-shaped and about three metres in diameter. A luminous rectangle, like an opening or a door, was seen on the side. It took off and flew about five metres above the witness, following him to the next village.

67, Oct. 7. A truckdriver saw an intense blue light coming towards him near Saint-Jean-d'Asse (Sarthe) on the road from Le Mans to Alencon. The object was cigar-shaped, red and blue. The truck engine stalled, headlights died.

Prickling sensation

68, Oct. 7. Ten minutes later, employees of the Renault Motor Co., who were going to work early in the morning, saw, near the road east of Le Mans, a luminous object on the ground, and felt 'pricklings' and 'a sort of paralysis'. The object emitted a burst of green light and flew away very low over the fields.

69, Oct. 7. In the afternoon, M. Margailon saw an object which had landed in a field in Montoux; it was shaped like a hemisphere, about 2.5 m. in diameter. The witness gasped for air and felt 'paralysed'.

70, Oct. 7. In the evening, M. Marcel Guyot was coming from work near Saint-Etienne-sous-Barbuise (Aube) and his son Jacques was following the same road, ten minutes behind. Both of them saw, at a railroad crossing, three objects which gave off a bright white light. Jacques Guyot confirmed his father's observation, adding that the three objects were still on the tracks when he saw them. One was circular, the others cigar-shaped.

71, Oct. 7. In Bompas, M. Sebelli saw an object which landed in the village about midnight. He called his neighbours and they observed the departure of the craft.

72, Oct. 8. On the road to Boulogne, near Calais, a bluish object, seen clearly with a dome on top, dived towards the ground. It then went away, became white. The next morning, several people in Calais saw a bright object which did not land.

73, Oct. 9. In Belgium, near Huy, a mailman saw a cigar-shaped object which landed. Two silhouettes, 'approximately human', were seen aboard the craft.

74, Oct. 9. Between Montaren and Uzes, one kilometre from the farm 'Le Mas Blanc', a doctor, a farmer and six other persons saw an orange, ovoid object 'oscillating' in mid-air, a small distance above

the ground. It was very bright and 'fiery'. No structure was seen.

75, Oct. 9. People who were hunting in the vicinity of Dreux saw a luminous sphere which took off and flew towards the south-west.

76, Oct. 9. Several inhabitants of Soubran (Charente-Maritime) saw a luminous spherical object, which landed in a pasture.

UFO "mechanics" at work?

77, Oct. 9. In the evening, Herr Hoge, a projectionist, saw four occupants of an object which had landed about 69 metres from the road near Rinkerode, in the vicinity of Munster (Germany): he was returning home when he observed a blue light on the side of the road and what he thought was an aircraft which had made an emergency landing. But the object which gave off the light was cigar-shaped; four men, who seemed to be wearing rubber coveralls, were working under the craft. They were about 1.20 m. tall, had a very large chest and a large head. Their legs were small and thin.

78, Oct. 9. In the evening, M. Christian Carette saw for about ten seconds, near Beauvain (Orne), in the vicinity of the pool of Laneforet, a fiery sphere which was flying at tree-top level. Its diameter was about 4 metres and it had a protuberance on top.

79, Oct. 9. As he was driving on a road near Carcassonne (Aude), M. Jean Bertrand saw on the road ahead of him a bright, metallic sphere whose top half seemed made of a transparent plastic, for he could easily see two human-like figures standing inside. The object took off rapidly, flying east.

80, Oct. 9. Four children living in Pournoy-la-Chetive (Moselle) report: 'We were roller-skating, about 18:30, when all of a sudden we saw something luminous near the cemetery. It was a round machine, about 2.5 metres in diameter, which was standing on three legs. Soon a man came out. He was holding a lighted flashlight in his hand and it blinded us. But we could see that he had large eyes, a face covered with hair and that he was very small, about 1.20 m. He was dressed in a sort of black sack like the cassock M. le Curé wears. He looked at us and said something we did not understand. He turned off the flashlight. We became afraid and ran away. When we looked back we saw something in the sky: it was very high, very bright and flew fast.'

81, Oct. 9. In Lavoux (Vienne) a farmer who was riding his bicycle suddenly stopped as he saw a figure dressed in a diving suit, aiming a double light beam at him. The individual seemed to have 'boots without heels', and very bright eyes. He walked on the road for about one minute, then went into the forest and did not reappear. No object is described in connection with this encounter. The witness was 'paralysed' throughout the incident. The entity had a very hairy chest and carried two 'headlights' placed one below the other on his chest.

82, Oct. 9. "I was coming back from Toulouse to my parents' home in Briatexte and I was with two

cousins. After the turn at La Caiffe we saw two little figures—the height of an eleven or twelve-year-old child—crossing the road about 5 metres in front of the car; they jumped into a pasture. I applied the brakes and stopped about twenty metres later. We had just got out of the car when we saw a large convex disc which took off vertically. It was about six metres in diameter, orange in colour, and it was literally 'sucked up' into the sky."

83, Oct. 9. In Beyrouth, the representative of a German firm, M. Max Favell, saw an object land. It gave off a white light. It took off vertically, with a spinning motion, and was lost to sight.

84, Oct. 10. Between Epoisses and Toutry, about 13 km. from Semur-en-Auxois, two men saw a luminous sphere, 3.5 metres in diameter, which was on the ground.

85, Oct. 10. Near Charmes-la-Cote (Meurthe-et-Moselle) a man who was riding a motorcycle suddenly saw in his headlight an aluminium coloured object shaped like a plate, with a dome and two 'portholes'. The object was about two metres in diameter, one metre high, and it took off immediately. The witness is a jailer in Ecouvres.

86, Oct. 10. M. Bon, a mathematics professor in Lisieux, observed early in the afternoon, in the vicinity of Saint-Germain-de-Livet, about 200 or 300 metres on the side of the road, a silvery disc, about seven or eight metres in diameter, which rose without making any noise. The object was spinning. It dived to the ground from an altitude of about 800 metres, then flew off horizontally at 'a dizzying speed'.

87, Oct. 11. Near Elliant (Finistere) a 58-year-old farmer saw a strange object flying at about 200m. altitude. Afraid, he ran away. About one kilometre from the scene he looked back and saw the object coming very close to the ground. He was unable to give an estimate of the size or a description of the shape.

88, Oct. 11. Farmers near Doncourt-Village (Meurthe-et-Moselle) were awakened by a strange whistling sound. They saw a flat object which had landed close to the woods: soon it rose very fast, vertically, and flew away. The ground was found calcined. Samples were taken by officials for analysis.

89, Oct. 11. Two men who were riding motorcycles at about 3 a.m. near Acquigny saw, on the tracks of the railroad line Evreux-Louviers, a machine shaped approximately like a bell, about 2.5 metres high, and about one metre above the ground. The lower side of it was like a ring, and the object gave off reddish and greenish sparks. A burst of orange light was observed as it jumped about ten metres high, then it remained motionless in mid-air for about one hour, during which time a third witness joined the first two. It finally turned brighter and flew away in an easterly direction.

90, Oct. 11. A man who was making the daily collection of milk in Fonfrede (Loire) was suddenly stopped as the engine and the headlights of his truck died. He got out and saw a light in the sky

above him. After it crossed the road, the headlights came on again and the witness was able to restart his car.

91, Oct. 11. In Lacanche (Cote d'Or), M. Labonde, who was driving his car, was followed by a sort of luminous globe, which was surrounded with a strange reddish glow, about two metres in size.

Three creatures seen after car stopped

92, Oct. 11. A salesman from Clamecy, who was driving to the Corbigny fair with a friend, reported that the engine and the headlights of the car died suddenly. He felt something similar to an electric shock and then saw a craft which had landed in a pasture about fifty metres away from the road. It was cylindrical, fairly large in diameter and three small people were standing close by. The only light seen was a small reddish light compared to the end of a cigarette. Both witnesses were unable to move. Then the craft took off, and they were able to continue their journey.

93, Oct. 11. At the same time (dawn), four persons in Heimersdorf, near Mulhouse, saw a luminous craft on the ground. When they approached the machine, it became fiery red in colour and flew away.

94, Oct. 11. At the same time, near Bauquay (Calvados), a large red object was seen which flew very fast over the tops of the trees as the cattle panicked in the pastures. Three witnesses.

95, Oct. 11. Within half-an-hour of the three preceding cases, a large disc flying very low over a road scared two truck-drivers in Lavarande near Oran (Algeria). They stopped their vehicle and ran away into the fields while the object flew towards Medea. Their truck was carrying gasoline.

96, Oct. 11. At nightfall, a very bright object came close to the ground in Saillat-sur-Vienne. It was seen by all members of a family.

Four entities near Taupignac

97, Oct. 11. Three men were driving near Taupignac when they suddenly observed an intense red sphere in the sky. They stopped and got out of the car to watch it. Then they discovered, about 200 metres away from the road and 10 metres above the ground, a round machine with a dome, about 6 metres in diameter, giving off a yellow-red light. It was perfectly motionless and made no noise. Suddenly it moved horizontally over a small distance and landed behind a wood. Two of the witnesses walked toward it and soon were able to observe the strange craft again. Four little men, about one metre in height, seemed to be busy in the vicinity of the machine. When the witnesses arrived within 15 metres of the craft the four entities rushed into the disc by its opposite side. The two men were blinded by a sudden burst of light, first blue, then orange, then red, and the thing took off vertically at a fantastic speed.

98, Oct. 11. About two hours later, four persons who were driving near Birac saw two luminous spheres, one much smaller than the other, flying in

the same direction. Having stopped and manoeuvred in mid-air, the large sphere took a deep red colour, then turned to an intense white with a red aura; both then landed vertically. The witnesses did not wait.

99, Oct. 11. In Monbazin (Hérault) a luminous disc, five metres in diameter, was seen on the ground. One operator was observed.

100, Oct. 11. At 10 p.m. in Montbazens (Aveyron), a round craft four metres in diameter landed in a pasture. It gave off a powerful red light, took off with a formidable acceleration when witnesses approached it.

101, Oct. 12. In Teheran (Iran), a disc-shaped object came very close to the ground in a densely populated area. Chasim Faili, one of those who witnessed the incident, screamed when he thought he was going to be 'kidnapped': a crowd gathered and the craft took off. The report continues with a description of the operator of the machine, said to be small and dressed in black.

102, Oct. 12. At 4 a.m. in La Croix Daurade, two men saw a luminous object rising from a field, giving off a strong light and leaving the grass flattened on a five metre area.

103, Oct. 12. In the afternoon, in the Mamora forest (Morocco) on the road to Port Lyautey, a French engineer in his car saw a small being, about 1.20 metres in height, entering an object which soon took off. The individual was wearing silver coveralls.

104, Oct. 12. About 9 p.m. in Orchamps (Jura), a farmer, M. Beuc, saw an object with a small pilot, who entered the machine. The craft glided over the road for about 30 metres, then rose rapidly.

105, Oct. 12. A railroad employee in Monlucon saw a torpedo-shaped, metallic craft on the ground near a gas-oil reservoir. An individual, covered with hair, was standing nearby. He emitted sounds which were not understood. The witness went to gather his friends but when they returned the thing had disappeared.

106, Oct. 12. In Leguevin (Toulouse area) a mechanic who was in his shop at night saw a luminous disc, about 6 or 7 metres in diameter and 2.5m. thick, which landed. The witness tried to approach it but it then rose vertically at a fantastic speed.

107, Oct. 12. Near Dompierre-les-Tilleuls, Mr. Vieille, a business man, saw a circular flying machine which gave off a yellowish and purple light. It lost altitude, came close to the ground, changed its course to southwest and rose again in the sky.

108, Oct. 12. Shortly before midnight, M. Roger Ramond, a nightwatchman in Vielmur (Tarn) saw a great light and noticed an oval object which landed about 300 metres away from him. It looked like a fiery orange ball and illuminated the vineyard with 'a violet light'. It remained there for nearly three hours, then assumed a vertical position, rose slowly, stopped about thirty metres above the ground for a few seconds and finally took off at a dizzying speed.

109, Oct. 13. In Castelibranco (Portugal) two witnesses saw two individuals dressed in shiny clothing

who emerged from a craft and gathered flowers, shrubs and twigs, then took off.

110, Oct. 13. In Crocq (Creuse), five persons saw a round craft which manoeuvred, gave off a blinding light and had some sort of openings or portholes. It appeared to land, but far from the witnesses.

Enormous-eyed creature

111, Oct. 13. Practically at the same time, in Bourrasole, near Toulouse, M. Olivier (a former pilot), M. Perano and a third witness saw a reddish disc about four metres in diameter with a small being close by. This individual was about 1.20 metres in height and was wearing a diving suit: 'His head was large with respect to the rest of the body, and he had two enormous eyes. The suit was bright and shiny like glass'. The craft was surrounded by a sort of glow. One of the men approached within twenty metres of it, but was paralysed. The craft took off, throwing him on the ground, and it rose very fast.

112, Oct. 14. Saint Ambroix (Gard): Several witnesses saw seven small beings who fled into a 'phosphorescent' object when they came nearer. The object took off immediately.

113, Oct. 14. Lewarde (Nord), Erchin wood: a miner meets a strange being of small height and bulky figure, with large slanted eyes, the body covered with fur. No craft described.

114, Oct. 14. Jose Casella, a municipal employee, was riding home in Biot, when he suddenly found in front of him on the road an oval-shaped, aluminium object about five to six metres in diameter, one metre in height. As he applied the brakes, the object took off with a fantastic velocity. Several persons confirmed the sighting.

115, Oct. 14. A farmer in Angles (Vendee) saw a bright object which came almost to the ground, but when he tried to approach it, the craft produced an intense 'screen of light' and vanished without noise. Several persons in Angles observed the same phenomenon.

Sticky cloud

116, Oct. 14. Practically at the same time, in Meral, a farmer observed an orange sphere which landed. Upon approaching it, he found it was shaped like a flattened dome, five to six metres in diameter, which gave off a blinding light, illuminating the countryside over about 200 metres. The machine was transparent and a dark figure could be seen inside. It remained close to the ground, motionless, for about ten minutes, then flew off to the North. The witness went to the site and observed a sort of bright cloud, slowly falling on the ground. Upon arriving home he noticed that his clothes were covered with a white film of an adhesive substance, not unlike paraffin wax.

117, Oct. 14. At nightfall, in Saint-Germain-du-Bois, M. Lonjarret observed a luminous dome, orange in colour, on the ground near a corn field.

118, Oct. 14. In the Chazey Wood, south of Gueugnon, Messrs. Jeannet and Garnier observed 'a reddish fireball' which flew over their car whilst their engine and headlights died. Time: 19.30.

119, Oct. 14. At nightfall again, and a small distance

away from the Chazey Wood, M. Andre Cognard, who was coming from Gueugnon, was blinded by a light as a disc flew over his car.

120, Oct. 14. At nightfall, near Saint-Romain, another car engine died and the driver saw a circular craft in the shape of a disc turned upside down. In the same area (which is very close to the site of the previous two incidents) an engineer saw a luminous object coming to the ground and reported it to a scientific journal.

121, Oct. 14. At 20.10, on the road between Beauvais and Thieulloy-la-ville, an object flew over a car and the headlights failed. Then it started towards the North.

122, Oct. 15. In Perpignan (Saint-Assisclé) near the swimming pool, a retired man was walking with his dogs when a luminous, reddish sphere was seen to land about 30 metres from them and an individual in a diving suit walked around it. The dogs barked at him. He boarded the machine and it flew away without noise.

123, Oct. 15. In Southend (England) a young girl saw an object which landed in a park.

124, Oct. 15. At 19.50 near the Nimes-Courbessac airport, a yellow cigar-shaped object with brilliant 'portholes', about thirty metres long, six metres in diameter was seen on the ground. Figures with helmets covering the head could be seen inside. A sort of haze was observed at both ends of the craft.

Intense heat at Rovigo

125, Oct. 15. In an area called Boaria, province of Rovigo (Italy), a farmer who was leading cows to the pond suddenly saw a object flying over his house. The cows panicked and ran away, throwing the farmer's daughter to the ground, while the object emitted a blast of light. The farmer ran to the house and fainted, while three other witnesses saw the craft depart. The machine itself was dark, surrounded by short blue and yellow flames. It was egg-shaped and flew about fifteen metres above the ground. It was an intense source of heat. The little pond was found dessicated, and haystacks took fire, while the cattle suffered strange burns.

126, Oct. 15. In Saint-Pierre-Halte, near Calais, a baker saw a brilliant yellow craft which came down rapidly and landed on the railroad tracks. It was shaped like a mushroom, about four metres in diameter, two metres in height.

127, Oct. 15. In the afternoon, in Po-di-Gnocca (Italy), farmers saw a disc-shaped machine which landed, then took off vertically: where it had landed was found a deep crater about six metres in diameter. Poplar-trees which grew near the landing site were found partially burnt. Official investigation was made. (Observe similarity with case no. 56.)

128, Oct. 15. At nightfall, in Isbergues, a steelworker observed a luminous sphere which landed in the countryside, then emitted lights of various colours.

129, Oct. 15. At night, in Fouesnant, a truck driver saw a flat machine shaped like an inverted plate, which flew very low towards the sea. A second disc followed shortly thereafter, going in the same direction. Both emitted a reddish glow.

130, Oct. 16. In Thin-le-Moutier, near Mezieres, an object landed about thirty metres away from a woman, who fainted. The witness is said to have suffered from a skin disease following the incident.

131, Oct. 16. In Cier-de-Riviere, a young farmer who was coming back from the fields, leading a mare by the bridle, was surprised when the animal became restless. Rising from the side of the road, a grey object about 1.5 metres in diameter flew over them: the mare rose about three metres in the air and the witness had to release the bridle. Then the animal fell like a mass and for ten minutes was unable to move. At last, it rose and attempted to walk, but it was still trembling and stumbling with fear. The object had long flown away at very high speed. The witness himself had not felt anything.

132, Oct. 16. At 17.30 in Mazaye, on road D52-E, M. Bachelard was driving a light truck between Chanat and Couhay when suddenly the engine seemed to slow down with no apparent reason and the driver felt 'like paralysed'. Then he saw in a field near the road a brown object, about ten metres long, 2.5m. in height, making no noise, giving off no light and showing no opening.

Dr. Robert's experience

133, Oct. 16. At nightfall, Dr. Henri Robert, who was driving through the village of Baillolet, saw four flying objects at about 300 metres altitude. They flew slowly one above the other, but all of a sudden one of them dropped to the ground with a dead-leaf motion about 100 metres ahead of the car. Then the witness felt 'an electric shock', the engine stalled and the headlights died. The car stopped as the object touched the ground. Incapable of movement, Dr. Robert saw a figure, about 1.20m. in height, moving in the light of the object, then all went dark. Some time afterwards, the headlights of the car came back on, and the witness could see the craft taking off towards the north, along the road. Dr. Robert called the authorities as soon as he arrived in Londinieres, where he lives, and an investigation was started.

134, Oct. 16. At 21.45, in Dompierre (between Flaucourt and Herbecourt), Messrs. Deschamp and Laclotre saw a craft about twenty metres in diameter, two metres in height, which came to four or five metres of the ground for three or four minutes. The light it gave was yellowish and it made a glow about four metres around the object.

135, Oct. 17. In Saint-Cyr-sur-Mer, near Bandol, M. Leon B., a city council member, saw a circular, orange craft, which took off.

136, Oct. 17. In O Alvito (Portugal), a hunter, Manuel Madeira, saw an object which flew away as he approached it, rose in the sky and was rapidly lost to sight.

137, Oct. 17. At 14.30 in Cabasson, near Corbieres, a 65-year-old man was hunting with his dog near the junction of the Brillance Canal and the Durance River, when he suddenly found himself confronted with a grey-coloured object, about four metres long and one metre high, which was on the ground forty metres from him. The machine supported a dome, and he saw two helmeted beings emerge from it.

The witness fled, but his dog ran towards the object; he soon retreated, however, and walked in an awkward way for some time, as if partially paralysed. *138, Oct. 17.* At 20.30 in Varigney, several witnesses, including a policeman, saw a luminous object, bright red in colour, shaped like a dome or hemisphere, which came very close to a landing about twenty metres away from them. Red and white lights were emitted from the underside of the object.

Visitors at Capri

139, Oct. 17. At night, an artist who was walking near Cape Massulo, on the island of Capri, is said to have observed a disc, about five metres in diameter, which landed on the property of writer Curzio Malaparte. The witness first thought it was a helicopter, but upon approaching the object saw four little beings emerge from the craft. They were dressed with coveralls and remained outside the machine for half-an-hour. The object made a soft whirring noise, rose lightly, then flew away very fast. Blue sparks were emitted by the machine.

140, Oct. 18. In Cisternes-la-Forêt, two men saw an oval object with a dome, emitting a bright white light, which had landed in a field. When they approached it, it rose vertically, leaving a reddish trail.

141, Oct. 18. In Pont-l'Abbe-d'Arnoult, M. Meunier, a construction supervisor, was terrified by a strange craft which rose from the ground vertically. He said he had never been so afraid in his life, even during the war.

142, Oct. 18. At 20.40, in Fontenay-Torcy (Oise) a man and his wife saw a cigar-shaped light, red in colour, in the sky. All of a sudden the light dived towards them, leaving a reddish trail, and it landed not far from the road, but was hidden by some bushes. Upon reaching the top of a hill, the witnesses found themselves confronted with a bulky individual, human in appearance but only about one metre in height. He wore a helmet and his eyes were glowing with an orange light. One of the witnesses lost consciousness. There are four other witnesses who saw the machine in flight from a different location. A third group of independent witnesses in Sanson-la-Poterie saw the craft fly away at tremendous speed. The countryside was illuminated over an area two or three kilometres wide. The craft flew away in a westerly direction. The sighting is reported here for the first time.

143, Oct. 18. At 21.00, in Royan, on road N.150 near Saintes, M. and Mme. Labassiere and other witnesses saw two discs in the sky, orange and red in colour, with a sort of luminous bridge between them. They landed, and then one little being emerged from each of the two machines and went to the other without any sign or hesitation. After this exchange both machines flew away with a tremendous flash, leaving the witnesses completely amazed.

144, Oct. 18. At 22.45, near the lake of Saint-Point (Doubs), Mlle. Bourriot saw a bright light on the road and three beings: two of them were dwarfs: they crossed the road ahead of her. The third one was human in appearance, slightly smaller than average.

145, Oct. 20. In the village of Jean-Mermoz

(Algeria), M. Gaston Blanquere, who was driving his car, saw a machine with a dome on top. The dome gave off a yellow light while the underside emitted a beam of blue light. The light swept the countryside like a powerful searchlight.

146, Oct. 20. M. Lucien Fisch saw an object land in Issenheim, near Guebwiller (Haut Rhin). It was luminous.

147, Oct. 20. In the Lusigny Forest, an oval-shaped object about six metres in size was seen at tree-top level by M. Roger Reveille, who at the same time felt an intense heat emanating from the craft (see case no. 125). The object took off vertically at great speed. In the wood, the heat had become intolerable. As it was raining, a cloud of dense steam was forming where the object had come close to the ground. For about fifteen minutes, the heat prevented M. Reveille from reaching the site. When he did, he found the trees, the grass and the ground as dry as in full sunshine.

148, Oct. 20. Several unidentified craft manoeuvred for two hours in the area of Saint-Valery and Mers-les-Bains (Somme). One of them was brilliantly luminous and landed in a pasture. Two others were seen near the cliff in Mers-les-Bains. They seemed in communication by light signals with objects in the first group.

Luminous being near Como

149, Oct. 20. In Parravicino d'Erba, near Como (Italy), a man had just put his car in the garage when he saw a strange being covered with a luminous suit, about 1.30m. in height, who was standing near a tree. Upon seeing him, this individual aimed a beam from a sort of flashlight he was holding at him (see case no. 80), and the witness was paralysed until a motion he made when clenching his fist holding the garage keys seemed to free him, and he rushed to attack the stranger. The intruder then rose from the ground and fled. A soft whirring sound was heard. The witness was 37 years of age, and known as trustworthy. He arrived home in a state of great shock and had to go to bed as if running a high fever. Other interesting details are as follows: the 'visitor' had the lower half portion of his body inside a kind of funnel at the bottom of which was a disc having the same diameter as a bicycle wheel. On the ground an oily dark spot remained for some time and was photographed by police.

150, Oct. 20. M. Schoubrenner, of Sarrebourg, was driving in the vicinity of Turquenstein when he saw a fairly bright light in the distance. The time was about 18.30, and as he kept driving, he found his road blocked by a large object as the engine suddenly died. At the same time he found himself paralysed: 'my hands were as though glued to the wheel'. However, he was able to apply the brakes. The craft looked like an inverted cone, with the lower part phosphorescent, the middle flat in colour, the top luminous with a yellow or orange point, like an antenna.

151, Oct. 21. Pons: An egg-shaped object, about 5 or 6 metres in diameter, hovered and landed near the road. Two small beings, about 1.25m. in height,

emerged from it, went back inside almost immediately, and the craft took off vertically, leaving a red trail.

152, Oct. 21. Criteuil-la-Madeleine: A large ball of fire stopped the car of a bricklayer, M. Fillonneau, and the witness felt a violent air displacement. 'The car battery was dead and the bulbs of the headlights were burnt out.' The police made a thorough investigation.

153, Oct. 21. Pouzou: a man from Cherbonnieres who had his 3½-year-old child in the car with him suddenly felt painful prickings similar to electric shocks. They grew more and more painful as the car continued, and suddenly the engine died and the headlights went off and the child started crying. They were blinded by a strong red light which turned orange, and came from an object hovering over the road. The object soon flew away.

154, Oct. 23. In Saint-Hilaire-des-Loges, Mme. Boeuf, who was coming out of the farmhouse, saw a luminous disc in the sky and called her husband and children. All saw the disc come closer and, in fear, locked all doors and spent a night of terror in the living room, not daring to go to sleep. They did not come out until the next morning when neighbours, alarmed by the strange silence of the farm, came to investigate.

155, Oct. 24. On the beach at Ain-el-Turck (near Oran, Algeria) a small man with glowing eyes was seen.

156, Oct. 24. In Sainte-Catherine (Rhone, 'Les Egots') a child saw a man who emerged from a craft. He was 'dressed in red, his clothes looked like iron. He walked with his legs stiff, had long hair and a hairy face. His eyes were large like those of the cows.'

157, Oct. 24. Between Effiat and Biozat, on the road from Clermont-Ferrand to Vichy, the engine of a motor-scooter stalled as an egg-shaped object took off from the side of the road and rose without noise, leaving a bright trail.

158, Oct. 25. M. Treussard and a friend were almost blinded by a bright disc which landed in a pasture near Plemet (Cotes-du-Nord).

159, Oct. 25. In Arroye-et-Han, near Nancy, a 'phosphorescent craft' shaped like a brooder was seen, about two metres in diameter and one metre in height, which rose vertically from the road, leaving a luminous trail.

160, Oct. 26. Early in the morning, on the road Paris-Angouleme, about 18 kilometres from Angouleme, a sort of huge cauldron the size of a truck (six to eight metres) was seen at 50m. distance and took off without noise, leaving a white trail.

Another twin-beam light ray

161, Oct. 26. In the evening, a 47-year-old farmer at La Madiere was suddenly confronted with an individual of normal height wearing a sort of diving suit with a pale green light on either side of the helmet. This individual aimed the beam of two blue lights at the witness, who was thrown backwards. No flying craft described.

162, Oct. 26. In 'Les Metaires', a cluster of farms near Saint-Quirin (Moselle), two farmers and their

meter and three metres in height, which flew over. The mother observed an orange craft six metres in diameter as the tractor engine died. The lights also went out. The battery of the tractor was found dead (See case no. 152).

163, Oct. 26. Two witnesses in Heiteren, near Colmar, saw a flying object come from the West and land one kilometre away from them.

164, Oct. 27. In Linzeux, a very bright object flying very low stopped the engine and turned off the lights of a car driven by a shopowner, while the driver and his employee felt an electric shock.

165, Oct. 27. At dawn, policemen in Mezieres saw a craft which took off.

166, Oct. 27. In Les-Jonquerets-de-Livet (Eure) a farmer saw an elongated object with one light at each end which had landed in a pasture, but did not dare to investigate. Two hours later, a young man fell from his motorcycle when it suddenly stalled. The men in the village took lights and went back to the pasture to investigate, found the object had moved slightly. Going closer, two of the men saw two individuals about one metre in height who were very stiff when they walked and wore clothes as bright as armour. The craft took off without noise.

167, Oct. 27. In Mousseley (Vosges) a craft was seen on the ground by a schoolboy and by his school director. Triangular traces reported.

168, Oct. 27. In Oye-Plage, a very bright cigar-shaped object was seen flying very low, following the turns of the road at 20m. altitude. It was seen for 15 minutes, then turned at right angles from the road and flew away.

169, Oct. 29. In Mesples, near Montlucon, a disc standing on edge and spinning rapidly came swiftly towards the ground. There were two witnesses as it suddenly vanished in mid-air. The time was 7.50 a.m.

170, Oct. 31. In Long (Somme) at a place called 'Corrompu', an oval orange object was seen on the ground by three people. The lights of a tractor went out when it took off emitting a very bright light, comparable to a welder's torch. Diameter: 4 to 5m. It came back, then turned and flew to the south-west. Noise compared to that of bees in a bee-hive.

171, Nov. 1. In Poggi-d'Ambra, near Arezzo (Italy), an object shaped like a hemisphere was seen, about two or three metres in height. Two dwarfs were seen close by, who had human faces and small teeth, and spoke an unknown language.

172, Nov. 3. The paper *Maroc-Presse* reports that one of its employees, the driver of a delivery truck, 'a man of sane judgement and of excellent eyesight' has seen an unusual flying object in Oued Beth, near Meknes at 7 a.m. "I saw it flying over the valley of the Beth river. I am positive it was not an aircraft or any known machine, but a circular, flat craft which had the appearance of copper. It flew normally for some time, then it suddenly flipped over. Therefore I was able to see the whole disc, and was amazed when it came down into a field where it landed on edge, very gently. Almost immediately, it rose into the sky at great speed,

resumed a horizontal position and was quickly lost to sight."

173, Nov. 4. At night, a Brazilian fisherman saw a luminous object land close to his position, near Pontal. Three small men dressed in white, wearing sorts of caps emerged from a door. They seemed to have dark skin, gathered leaves and grass, took some water in a tube, and the craft flew away.

174, Nov. 5. Near La Coruna (Spain), a man who had stopped his car saw, 150 metres away from him, a large shining disc which rose with a slight noise like an explosion, and flew away at fantastic speed.

Armed entities?

175, Nov. 5. Near La-Roche-en-Brenil, a craft which made a noise like a large transformer and gave off an orange light was seen in a pasture. Three men dressed in dark coveralls were standing near it. One was holding a sort of box 'which emitted a beam of light three metres long'. The other two were holding objects which looked like weapons. One of the witnesses fled, after feeling pricklings on his face. Four photographs of the scene were allegedly taken by the other witness hidden in the bushes.

176, Nov. 7. In Monte Ortobene, near Nuoro, Island of Sardinia, Italy, a man fell from his motorcycle (see case no. 166) when he saw a disc-shaped machine land near the road. A tax driver stopped and walked towards the object, which gave off a soft whirring sound, and soon took off. Farmers on the other side of the mountain saw it fly away. Diameter: about 15 metres. The disc was made of a metal described as rough and silvery. It supported a dome with a kind of porthole. Some elliptical ports were also visible on the lower portion of the object; they were covered with a grating similar to that of a motor car radiator.

150 Monza witnesses

177, Nov. 8. In Monza (Italy) a man saw a light in a stadium and soon a crowd of 150 people gathered, destroyed the barriers and rushed to have a closer look. They saw a disc set on three legs, emitted a blinding white light. Figures dressed in light colours and wearing transparent helmets were standing close by. They seemed to communicate with 'guttural sounds'. One of them had a dark face and a sort of trunk, or hose, coming up to his face. The craft flew away without noise.

178, Nov. 8. In Voussac, near Doulouvre, reliable persons have reported seeing a luminous sphere which landed at the edge of the forest and became dark. The next morning, investigation disclosed that an area four or five metres in diameter had no leaves, while the ground elsewhere was covered with them. The ground seemed to have been dug up. No noise had been heard.

179, Nov. 8. In La-Tessoualle, near Cholet, at dusk, a man who was returning home saw a blue disc in the sky, while his engine stopped and his lights failed. The disc came closer and the witness, who was surrounded with an intense blue light, was unable to move for several minutes, could not articulate a word, and felt pricklings in his hands 'in

spite of his gloves'. As soon as the blue light was turned off, he was able to move and to start his engine, but the light reappeared 200 metres away and he decided to approach it: as he did so the object became dark again and flew away with a soft whistling. It was a cone, about 5 or 6 metres in size, rose vertically, then flew horizontally to the North.

180, Nov. 10. Near Porto Alegre, Brazil, an agricultural engineer and his family saw a disc from which two men, normal in height, having long hair and dressed in coveralls emerged. They came towards the car with their arms raised, but the frightened witnesses sped away.

181, Nov. 13. Near the local airport in Berck (France) a craft shaped like a round hut was seen to take off, about 300 metres away from the witnesses. No noise was heard.

182, Nov. 13. Near Buchy, a luminous craft took off while witnesses were paralysed and felt pricklings (see case no. 179). The engine of the car slowed down, but did not stall.

183, Nov. 13. Near Curitiba (Brazil) a lens-shaped object was seen on the railroad tracks. Three dwarfs wearing tight-fitting suits were looking at the tracks with a light. When witnesses approached the machine, it took off very fast.

184, Nov. 14. Between Wasmes and Audemets (Belgium) a gardener saw a craft which had landed near the road at night, and gave off a very bright light. His clothing was partially burnt when he went close to it.

185, Nov. 14. In Forli (Italy) a strange beam of red light, apparently emitted by some flying machine, was reported sweeping the countryside. As it illuminated two tractors, one of them stalled, but the other, a diesel, continued. The beam was seen for about one hour by a large number of persons.

Dwarfs investigate rabbits

186, Nov. 14. In Isola (near La Spezia, Northern Italy), a farmer saw a bright cigar-shaped craft land near him and hid himself. From the machine came three dwarfs dressed in metallic diving suits, who centered their attention on the rabbits in their cages while speaking among themselves in an unknown tongue. Thinking they planned to steal the animals, the farmer slipped away, returned with his rifle, and aimed at the dwarfs. Then two things happened: first the rifle failed, and at the same time it became so heavy that the farmer had to drop it. He also found that he was unable to move or speak, while the intruders took the rabbits and left, their craft leaving a bright trail. As they departed the farmer was able to move again: he picked up his gun and fired, but it was too late. He told his story to his close family only, but it soon spread. The witness is known as sober and reliable.

187, Nov. 22. In Santa Maria (Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil), a radio operator at the air base saw a huge dark object, about thirty metres in diameter, hovering at tree height. With four other persons, he saw it for several hours, sometimes softly glowing, some-

times coming down almost to the ground.

188, Nov. 28. Two truck drivers found their road blocked between Caracas and Petare (Venezuela) by a luminous sphere over three metres in diameter, hovering two metres above ground. Coming out of the truck they met a small creature with claws and glowing eyes coming towards them. One of the witnesses, named Gonzales, grabbed the being, found it surprisingly light (about 35 pounds) and observed its body was very hard and covered with fur. The creature pushed him back with one hand in spite of its small weight. The second truck driver rushed to the police. Two more creatures emerged from the brush and leaped into the sphere, carrying stones and other samples, while the first individual attacked Gonzales again. Now terrified, he tried to defend himself with a knife, but the blow did no harm to the hard skin of the entity. Then one of the dwarfs in the sphere blinded Gonzales with a light while the others re-entered the craft, which took off.

Gunfire to no avail

189, Early in Dec. The director of the Barquisimeto (Venezuela) College was chased by a luminous disc as he was driving near Guanare. He fired at the object with his revolver, to no effect, then stopped another car containing a lawyer and two policemen. All four saw the machine fly away.

190, Dec. 1. In Bassoues (Gers) an oval light, very bright, illuminated the countryside early in the morning hours. After some manoeuvring and oscillations in mid-air it landed for a couple of minutes, about 2.5 kilometres away from the witness, then flew away to the East.

191, Dec. 4. Twelve workers in Zuaga, near Badajoz (Spain) saw what they described as a square machine, ten metres in size, which landed and took off at great speed, flying towards the South.

192, Dec. 9th. A farmer in Linha da Vista, near Venancio Aires (Brazil) observed a stranger standing near a machine which was almost on the ground, shaped 'like a tropical helmet', cream-coloured and surrounded by haze, making the noise of a sewing-machine. Another individual was looking at the fence, while a third one was inside the craft with his head and arms visible. As the witness dropped his fork, one of the men picked it up and handed it back after examination. They went back inside the machine, motioning the witness not to come close, and took off. They were of average height, had broad shoulders, long hair, very white skin and slanted eyes. They wore brown coveralls ending with shoes which had no heel.

193, Dec. 10. A doctor from Caracas who was driving with his father near Floresta (Venezuela) stopped his car as two little men were seen running into the bushes. Soon thereafter a luminous disc rose from the side of the road with a sizzling sound, and flew away.

Violence in Venezuela

194, Dec. 10. Having seen a bright object land near

the Trans-Andian Highway near Chico (Venezuela), two young men approached it, found it was shaped like two bowls glued together, about three metres in diameter, and the underside was a source of fiery light. Four small beings attacked them, apparently in an effort to kidnap one of them. His companion hit the attackers with his rifle, but broke it. The dwarfs were extremely strong, and their bodies were covered with hair. As the witnesses resisted, the intruders fled into the machine, which took off. An official investigation was made.

195, Dec. 11. In Linha Bela Vista, near the site of observation 192, two beings, human in appearance and dressed in sorts of 'yellow bags' took a plant of tobacco and a chicken, then flew away, leaving the farmer amazed.

Bellicose Dwarf

196, Dec. 16. In San Carlos (Venezuela), three young men saw a small being, which attacked one of them before fleeing into a disc-shaped machine which took off immediately. The witness suffered wounds attributed to the creature's claws and was treated in the hospital (Gonzales, in case no. 188, had suffered similar wounds).

197, Dec. 17. A woodcraftsman who saw a very bright light on the road between Bersaillin and Colonne (France) first thought it was an American car with its headlights on, but soon observed it was produced by a dark object about eighty metres away: the light became brighter, the witness felt an intense heat wave and thought he was going to die. But the light at last went away. (see 125)

More "Paralysis"

198, Dec. 19. In Valencia (Venezuela) a jockey saw six small creatures loading stones into a disc-shaped machine. He tried to turn round and run away but was paralysed by a violet beam of light aimed by one of the little men, while the others entered the craft, which took off.

199, Dec. 20. The same night, shortly after midnight, in the same town, an employee at the sanatorium saw an object on the ground but did not report his sighting. Another employee saw the craft three hours later. It was luminous and took off soon afterwards.

200, Dec. 29. At 21.00, a man who was going to Gardonne (France) saw in the vicinity of Bru an oval, red object fifty metres away from him. When he tried to approach it, he found he was unable to move. When this 'paralysis' subsided he ran to the house where his brothers lived, 300 metres away, and came back with them. When they approached, the object became white, then red, rose and flew away towards the East. It had been on the ground for 15 minutes at least. Strange traces were found at the site, as if the ground had been dug up, and small trees near the river were found cut, apparently with a knife. (see 178)

An avenue of research

This article is intended as a compact presentation of reference material for use by specialists, and certainly not as light reading. But we are not unaware that the above enumeration tends towards tedium, and at this point we would do well to pause and reflect upon the character of the observations before we attempt to develop a method of analysis; for it promises to be a most formidable task, and many will give it as a futile and hopeless endeavour. Nor do we believe that these observations are in themselves convincing: the natural feeling is certainly one of shock and disbelief at first, and it does not seem possible to introduce any semblance of order in events so far out of the ordinary. Two comments, however, will open an avenue of discussion:

i) While reading the above reports we observe that the main series of events started with a clear, sudden burst of activity in September, and tended to subside early in November. At the same time, we notice that the centre of this activity shifted geographically during the second half of October, with the most remarkable reports coming from Italy and South America rather than France: this is *the first hint* that this activity, strange as it may appear, may be linked to some real, physical or psychological reality which can thus be studied with profit. At the same time, we are led to consider with caution the fact that a majority of reports comes from France: quite possibly sightings were made with equal density in other countries, but they may not have received equal attention.

ii) Then, an obvious explanation comes to mind: the cause of the reports (the 'stimulus') is indeed real: it is psychological in nature. In other words, all the witnesses were victims of their imagination. This theory was formalised by Professor Heuyer in a celebrated communication to the French Academy of Medicine: people are the victims of a 'flying saucer psychosis': the stories they read in the newspapers have a strong effect on their imagination: under this influence, feeble-minded individuals start generating rumours which spread from building to building and from one area of the city to another. Such rumours, of course, are typical of the tensions of modern, over-crowded population centres.

In the present article, we shall give conclusive evidence of the falsity of this theory. We shall show that there is indeed order in the sightings, and that what seemed an inorganised mass of rumours is in reality correlated very strongly with phenomena which are undoubtedly of a physical, rather than psychological, nature.

The above considerations, general as they are, define very clearly the plan of this article: we shall first exhibit negative correlations with all the factors upon which the psychological theory could be based. Then, we shall consider the laws of the phenomenon: we shall find them of great coherence, and consistent with the hypothesis that the great majority of the reported incidents were real. This conclusion will

open the way to some interesting speculations, and we hope these, in turn, will contribute to eliminate some of the obscurities which have been hanging over the UFO mystery for nearly twenty years.

The First Negative Law: Population Density

The 'flying saucer psychosis', as described by Heuyer, would obey very strict rules, because psychoses are not erratic, random phenomena: they are observed only in those areas where conditions favourable to their development are gathered. In the fall of 1954, the conditions for such a craze would have been found in the Paris agglomeration, where rumours circulate very quickly and are easily amplified, where political and social conditions were in a poor state (see on figure 1 the report on the 'Baranes Scandal') and where a public existed for science-fiction ideas. To a lesser degree, the crowded areas of Marseille, Bordeaux and Lille and the heavily industrialised regions of the East would have been vast reservoirs of potential Heuyeritis victims.

Now, we have plotted on figure 2 all the French landings of 1954. Not only is there no heavy concentration around Paris: the six departments of: Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Marne, Meuse, Loiret and Loir-et-Cher, which should have given Dr. Heuyer the greatest contribution in terms of psychotic elements, and include nearly one third of the total French population, *did not contribute a single report*. Such a graph clearly puts an end to the discussion, because the other densely populated regions (with the single exception of the Lille area) are similarly 'avoided' by the phenomenon, in direct contradiction with Heuyer's theory. This allows us to state our first law:

"THE GEOGRAPHIC REPARTITION OF THE LANDING SITES IN 1954 IS INVERSELY CORRELATED WITH POPULATION DENSITY."

The Second Negative Law: Witness Reliability

A typical Heuyeritis victim would be an unstable, probably single or unhappily married clerk with little or no responsibility, or a college student filled with youthful enthusiasm, or some spiritualist soul in quest of unearthly experiences. Such a person would perhaps go out at night in the hope of 'seeing the saucers', and wishful thinking would thus be responsible for many reports. And indeed this is the phenomenon we observe among the noisy crowd of the American 'contactees': Typically, these persons go out at night, alone, in the desert or some out-of-the-way spot, led by strange 'mental impulses', and they find what they were looking for: contact with beings from other planets. And they hurry back to town to organise a series of lectures, complete with slides and tape recordings from Jupiter Area 7. Did the landing reports of 1954 originate from such sources?

They did not. And for the first time, we have the documents to prove it: the sightings reported in the local press give the number of witnesses, their names,

addresses and professions, and often their age. Statistics compiled on this basis are impressive.

In case no. 13 for instance, where a machine 'the size of a small bus' was seen to land, the main witnesses were Messrs. Rene Paul, an electrician, and Louis Moll, a policeman. There were two groups of independent witnesses in villages two kilometres apart. In Marignane (case no. 1) and Santa Maria Airport (14) the witnesses were guards on duty.

In Le Jou (15) the object was reported by two policemen from Plombieres who were unaware of the sighting made by the Patient family: Mr. Patient is a Post Office Inspector in Bourges, a man with a responsible position.

Case no. 16 is an example of a report made by two women, who saw the craft independently as they walked by the clearing where the machine had landed: widow Geoffroy, 59-years-old, was going to wash clothes at the public washing place, and Mlle. Gisele Fin (16 years of age) came fifteen minutes later, leading her goats to the pasture: these are indeed likely science-fiction addicts!

In Foussignargues (case no. 20), Mme. Julien and her son Andre saw the object come down from the sky. So did all the people in the bus. Their report is quite independent from that of M. and Mme. Roche, who saw the object on the ground from their house on the hill.

And the man who went to the police in Wassy (case 58) to report he had just seen the pilot of a strange machine, was no hit-and-run contactee: we learn that he is 48-years-old, the father of seven children, and has been a roadmender in Wassy for nineteen years.

In the celebrated series of October 14, at nightfall, we have the following situation: four groups of witnesses who have never heard of each other make independent reports to different newspapers. One of the reports, signed by M. Mouillon, an engineer, was published in *l'Astronomie* and the correlation with the other three sightings was discovered by accident ten years after the observation! Yet the object in question was a reddish disc which flew very low, causing cars to stall and headlights to die.

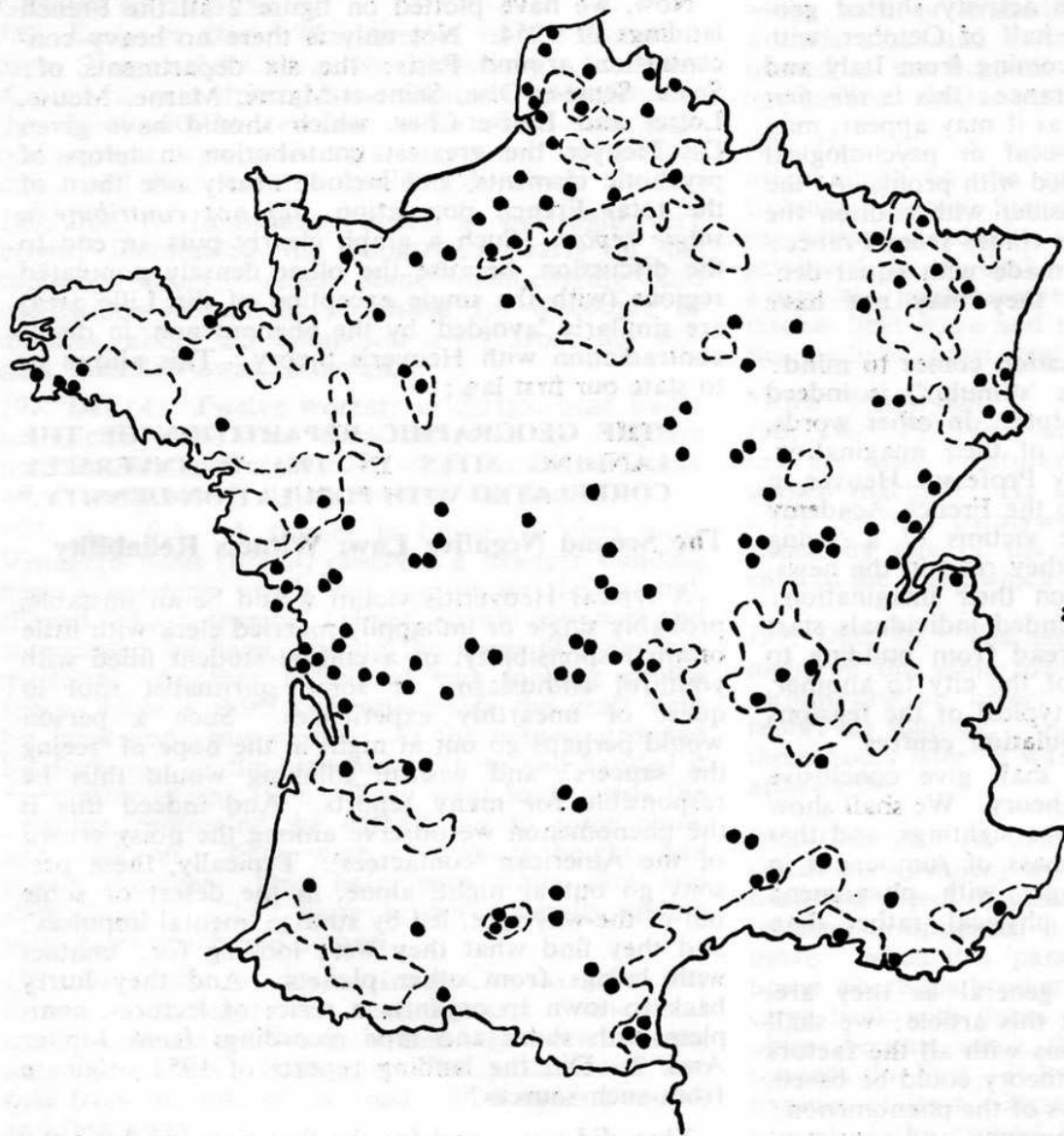


Figure 2 The landing sites of 1954 plotted against population density

○ population density above 60 per square kilometer

These strange happenings are reported by normal people, who had normal occupations at the time of the sighting, were generally not known, had no interest in flying saucers and were seeking no publicity: When people told Celeste Simonutti (case 30) that he had seen a 'flying saucer', they had to explain to him what it was: he is an Italian citizen working in a tiny island off the French Atlantic coast, he speaks French only with great difficulty, and does not read any newspaper. Before September 30, 1954, he had never heard of 'saucers'. As for Jose Alves (case 173) he does not believe in them even now, and maintains that the little people he saw while he was fishing were ordinary devils!

a) Thus most witnesses are identified by name (71%) and are well known where they live. Most are family men: observations by the whole family, or by the family and its neighbours, are not rare.

b) The report from the main witness, who describes an object on the ground, is often confirmed by independent witnesses, i.e. persons who did not see the first witness and did not know of his observation: 18 cases (7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 20, 38, 39, 42, 64, 70, 114, 142, 166, 176, 188, 199). In four cases (16, 70, 166, 199) objects which remained on the ground were seen by different persons at intervals of ten to twenty minutes. In most French cases, the police were called immediately, and took statements from the witnesses within an hour of the sighting.

c) Practically in all cases, the site of the observation was quite familiar to the witness. In 22 cases the machine landed literally in his backyard or in the immediate vicinity of his house or property (field, pasture). In no less than 75 cases it landed directly on the road or in the immediate vicinity of the road which he used for going to and from work. In 15 cases it landed where the witnesses (firemen, night-watchmen, military personnel) were working.

d) In 43 cases the witnesses were at work when they saw the object for the first time. In 9 cases they were going to work. In 21 cases they were returning from work. In 12 cases witnesses were officials (guards, firemen, policemen) *on duty*: 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 61, 73, 108, 138, 165, 187, and 189.

e) Reports are made with equal frequency by persons of both sexes. There is no abnormal frequency of certain age groups. Reports made by children do not differ significantly from reports made by men or women, except in wording, as would be expected.

f) In 21 cases the main witness showed signs of extreme terror, and in four cases he fainted either during the experience or immediately afterwards (42, 125, 130, 142). In six cases he had to receive medical attention (26, 130, 149, 188, 194, 196). The reaction of animals is also one of panic in many cases.

g) Out of a minimum of 624 persons connected with the 200 reported landings *only 98 were alone* when they observed the object. This figure corresponds to a proportion of 15%. In terms of sightings this means that less than half of the observations (exactly 49%) had only one witness:

and this is not surprising when we take into account the time of the observations and their rural character. In 13 cases (6, 7, 13, 15, 20, 47, 53, 54, 64, 101, 176, 178, 185) there were no more than ten witnesses. In case no. 191, twelve witnesses. In case no. 177 there was a crowd of about 150. (In 25 cases there was an unknown number of witnesses, and we assumed an average of two.)

These statistics speak very eloquently in favour of the real character of the reported phenomena. We can summarise them as follows:

IN THE 1954 LANDINGS, THE SPECTRUM OF WITNESSES IS TYPICALLY RURAL, WITH A NORMAL PROPORTION OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. MOST WITNESSES HELD STEADY JOBS, OFTEN POSITIONS OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND OBSERVED AN UNUSUAL PHENOMENON WHILE ENGAGED IN THEIR USUAL OCCUPATION AND IN THEIR USUAL ENVIRONMENT."

This law is further illustrated by the diagram of figure 3, where we have plotted the number of witnesses versus the distance of the object, i.e. the minimum distance between the main witness and the object. Both of these figures are known in 66 cases. The filled circles represent observations with physiological effects ('paralysis').

It is interesting to observe that the dots are scattered through the diagram with no special pattern: in particular, very close sightings are not necessarily 'one-witness' cases. The distribution thus reinforces our conclusion that the 'stimulus' is not psychological.

The First Positive Law

We cannot be satisfied with such a victory, however complete, over the 'psychological' theory: we have now established that Heuyer has not explained the reported observations. But neither have we explained them. And the statement that the phenomena were caused by 'spaceships of some sort' or 'extraterrestrial intelligence' is indeed far too easy a way out! Any person with common sense will find such an idea totally unjustified on the basis of the observations alone, and will demand to see the proof of such a bold conclusion, which raises immediately a number of questions which leave the 'ufologists' strangely silent.

Now, if by 'spaceship' is meant a machine, and unless it is the product of an intelligence so totally foreign to Mankind as to border on the unobservable, any machine must be engineered according to precise principles of design. And if this is so, it must be possible to test the objectivity of the phenomenon by reference to the reports themselves. In other words: there must exist, in spite of differences in wording, certain invariants in the characteristics of the craft which could not have been faked, and which can be retrieved analytically.

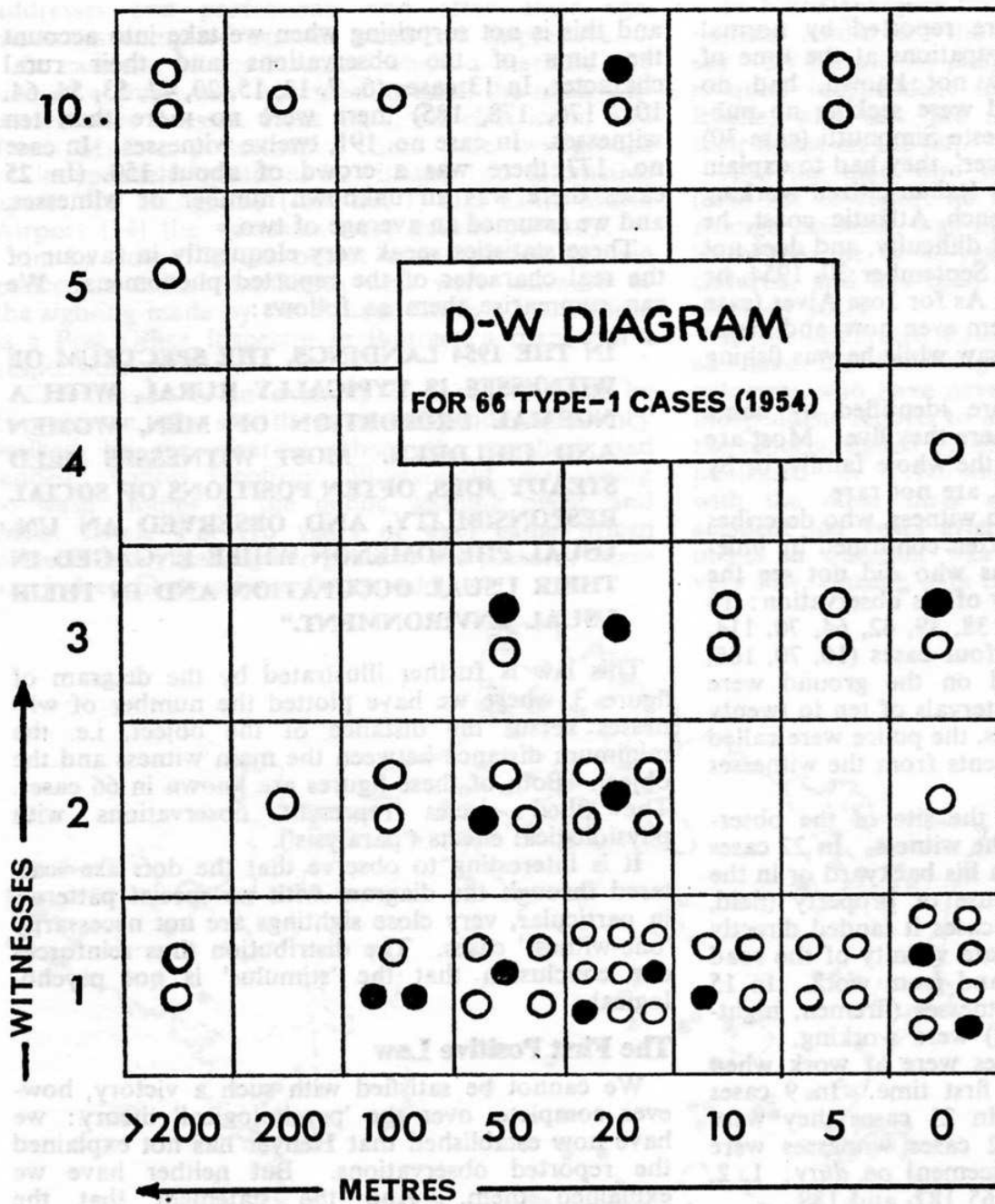


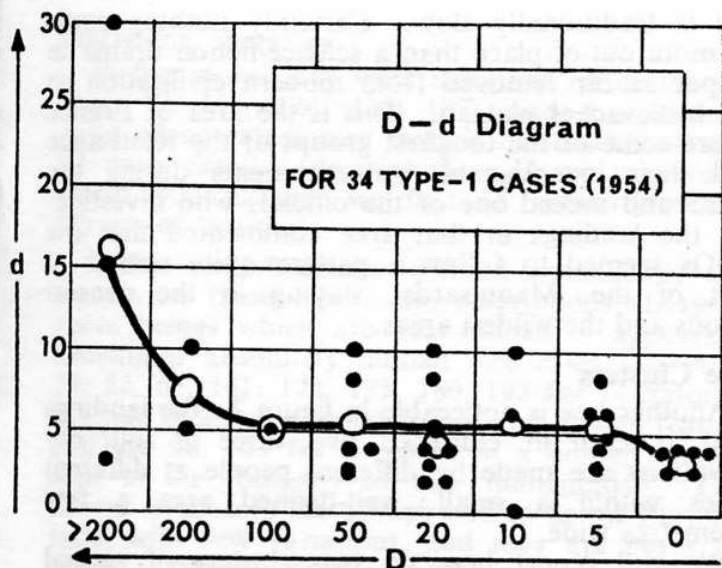
Figure 3: Distance of object vs. number of witnesses.

It is true that we could find some comfort, as an American compilation (*UFO Evidence*) remarks, in the fact that all the objects present a symmetry of revolution, and produce strong electromagnetic effects. But this is not enough: even in the 1954 cases, where witnesses had not been exposed to many descriptions of 'saucers', they had nonetheless some idea of Kenneth Arnold's sighting and the notion of flying discs from Mars was not unknown. At the end of the wave, it had become the most popular idea in Europe. Therefore, neither the shape, nor the manoeuvrability, nor the physical disturbances in the vicinity of the object, are strong invariants, and the opponents of UFO reality would have no difficulty in throwing such 'evidence' out of court on psycho-sociological grounds.

Of more interest are the luminous phenomena connected with the objects. It appears that the

reported craft can be observed under what we call two 'phases': a *dark phase*, during which they are seen as dull, metallic, sometimes emitting short sparks: then, witnesses speak of 'machines', solid bodies, sometimes supported by legs and showing luminous openings. And there is a *bright phase*, which makes the object appear as 'a fiery sphere', a globe of fire, whose centre is sometimes seen as a transparent envelope, inside which dark figures are observed. Many witnesses had their attention attracted to these objects because they thought a house was suddenly afire (cases nos. 30, 38, etc.).

It is extremely interesting to study the *transitions* from the dark phase to the bright phase in connection with the reported manoeuvres of the craft and hypotheses concerning its technology. These are indeed very consistent, and they lead to several strange results: the 'inside' of the craft, for instance, is often described as illuminated with an intense



D	n	max. d	min. d	max-min	\bar{d}
0	6	4	3	1	3.7
5	6	8	3	5	5.3
10	3	10	1	9	5.7
20	8	10	2	8	4.8
50	5	10	3	7	5.8
100	1	5	5	0	5.0
200	2	10	5	5	7.5
>200	3	30	3	27	16.0

figure 4.

light, similar to that of a magnesium flare. The source of the light, we are told, is so powerful that it is able to light up the countryside over an area several kilometres in radius for several hours. Not only is there nothing in our technology which can duplicate this performance in a small volume and in perfect silence, but we would think that the conditions inside such a machine would be quite intolerable for a human being.

But the strongest law will be found in another characteristic of the craft: the diameter of the machine itself. Here we should have a reliable estimate if the object is material, because it was seen on the ground, or very close to the ground, and against a familiar background of buildings and trees. It is much easier to estimate measurements in such circumstances than when the object is a celestial one. Here, we have observations of a motionless object on the ground. Let us consider all the reports which give both an estimate of the diameter and also the distance from the witnesses: do we obtain a coherent picture?

Indeed we do, and a most remarkable one! On figure 4 we have plotted these reports along with the average of each class. The result is extremely

interesting. We find that the estimated diameter of the craft is a constant for all witnesses whose closest approach was between five and one hundred metres. Witnesses who came very close give a slightly smaller figure, and witnesses very far give a much higher estimate. The latter phenomenon is well-known to psychologists and to astronomers: it is called the 'Moon Illusion' because the rising moon is always given a much exaggerated apparent diameter. But if the objects in question were not real, physical objects, our diagram would not show the 'Moon Illusion'! If the witnesses were liars, or the victims of a delusion, no such effect would appear. This leads us to our third law:

"THE DATA ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE HYPOTHESIS THAT PHENOMENA REPORTED BY THE WITNESSES OF THE 1954 LANDINGS HAD A SYMMETRY OF REVOLUTION AND AN ACTUAL DIAMETER OF ABOUT FIVE METRES."

This is, of course, a result of the utmost importance. The estimated size of the UFOs which have displayed other types of behaviour (those which did not land) is much larger than 5 metres. Does this mean that the craft in question were specifically designed to come to the ground? How come they are not generally observed in flight? Should we consider with renewed attention those accounts (see case 169 and the Valensole sighting) where the craft was said to 'vanish' in mid-air?

Too many questions remain unanswered: we need the discovery of many other laws, or technological principles, before we can ascertain the physical nature of these phenomena. *But these laws are within reach.* Certain elements of the answer have already been found, but are still too fragmentary to be reported here. Besides, the body of good observations is still too small. In 80 cases only do we have a description of the arrival of the object: the other reports in our list involve objects which were already on the ground and generally took off when witnesses came near (This opens, by the way, another avenue for research: incidents of the second group show the activity of the UFOs interrupted by human intervention). We need much more detailed reports in order to obtain the scientific data which would make such conclusions indisputable.

The Second Positive Law

This scientific investigation appears even more imperative when we discover that not only the objects' dimension, but other parameters of the phenomenon as well, follow well-defined rules. We will report here on two such patterns. The best established is the *Law of the Times*, which is illustrated in figure 5. Here we find that only a vanishingly small number of landings take place during the day: the same is not true at all of the sightings of other types. The sudden burst of activity at dusk, and the total disappearance at dawn is thus another characteristic which is specific to the

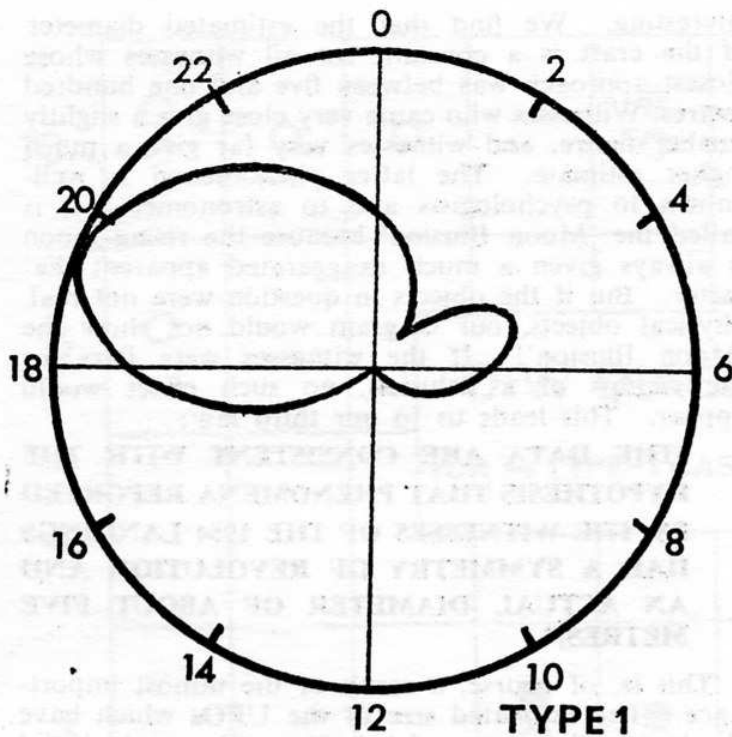


Figure 5: Law of the Times

landings. During the night, the reports as we see them decrease in number until about 2 a.m., and become more frequent again at dawn. This is clearly caused by the fact that the number of potential witnesses varies precisely according to this law. Hence the activity of the objects may be a constant throughout the night, while we observe only that portion of it which falls during hours when we are awake. It would be interesting to make the same study on a larger sample of data, to determine whether or not the boundaries of this 'activity period' follow the times of sunset and sunrise.

Another pattern, which is evident on figure 2, is that of the landing sites. So far, we have only insisted on the *avoidance* of population centres: there is, as we have said, a large avoidance area which includes six Departments in a diagonal band from Belgium to the Atlantic. North of that zone, there is an area of fairly uniform density along the English Channel from Le Havre to Boulogne, extending about 200 kilometres towards the interior of the land. There is also a very loose distribution of sightings in the South. But the great majority of the landing sites are situated within a diagonal band about 250 kilometres wide, between the lines Metz-Nantes and Bordeaux-Geneva: no less than 80 landings took place in that band, or 51% of the 1954 landings in France. This observation cannot be correlated with any obvious regional characteristic: the band in question stretches from busy Alsace-Lorraine, where most of the sightings were made in dense woods, to the valley of the beautiful and quiet Loire river. It includes wild, sometimes desolate areas of the Vendee and the central plateaux: oddly enough, the density of landings is no higher in those hard-to-reach spots, where people have little or no interest in current events, and where

life is traditionally slow. Certainly nothing could be more out-of-place than a science-fiction drama in a spot as far removed from modern civilisation as the Millevaches plateau. This is the area of France where some of the toughest groups of the Resistance had their inexpugnable entrenchments during the War: and indeed one of the officials who investigated the landings in that area commented that the UFOs seemed to follow a pattern quite similar to that of the 'Maquisards', staying in the densest woods and the wildest areas.

The Clusters

Another law is noticeable in figure 2: the landings tend to occur in 'clusters': two, three or four observations are made by different people at different times within a small, well-defined area a few kilometres wide.

We will report here on two clusters of special interest: the Mezieres cluster and the Saint-Quirin cluster.* Of the three observations near Mezieres, none has ever been reported in a national newspaper, nor in a specialised publication. Two come from local papers, the third one is a police report. They were unknown to Aimé Michel and to Carrouges when they wrote their books. They have received no publicity. The sightings took place on October 4, 16 and 27—roughly twelve days apart. The first case (no. 55) is the report of a child—the object was shaped 'like a tent' and an unknown individual was seen nearby. In the second case (130) a woman fainted as she saw a craft land within 30 metres of her. In the third case (165) gendarmes saw a flying object take off at dawn, in the immediate vicinity of the other two sightings.

Same situation in the dense woods of Alsace, near Saint Quirin, Schirmeck and Moussey: six days after the observation of M. Schoubrenner (150) a tractor was stopped as an object flew over at low altitude and the next day (167) a boy and a school director saw a craft on the ground, which left traces forming a triangle.

This pattern of 'multiple sampling' is observed in many other cases, in the Northern regions, in Brittany, also near Toulouse and Perpignan, but mainly inside the diagonal band which we have indicated earlier. Indeed, this is a very general phenomenon: this recurrent property of the type-I sightings is not, from the data we have, a sociological artefact, but the indication of *meaning* behind the activity of the objects.

The Operators

Out of 200 landings considered here, 156 took place in France and 133 of these involved objects which actually stopped in flight. 118 landed on the ground (while others remained at very low altitude) and were observable in that situation for an appreciable duration which is sometimes expressed in seconds, sometimes in hours. Out of these 118 cases, 42 involved descriptions of the 'pilots' of the

*A special investigation of this point is in progress within the framework of a complete study of the distribution of the landing sites over the French territory.

craft—the operators.

In five cases, they were described inside the craft (nos. 79, 116, 124, 133, 137), and this leaves 37 cases of operators seen outside the object, of which 23 gave detailed descriptions. If we turn to the world-wide picture, we find 18 similarly detailed reports of 'entities'.

A first remark comes to mind immediately when we review these cases: the descriptions always involve beings which are near-human in appearance, sometimes absolutely human (see cases nos. 8, 16, 35, 52, 63, 161, 173, 175, 180, 192 for operators of average or above-average height and human features, and see no. 144 for a report of a human operator seen in the company of two 'humanoids'). These human operators are always said to be 'of European type' with few variations, and they are never described as wearing respiratory devices.

In the opinion of many, this constitutes a setback to the theory of the 'extraterrestrial' origin of UFOs as it is usually stated. Beings from other planets—in the imagination of the most popular writers of fiction—are seldom of human form. When H. G. Wells or Brian Aldiss think of 'Martians' they do not see them as humanoids. The human body, biology teaches, is typical of this planet. It is characteristic of its gravity, of the pressure and chemical composition of its atmosphere and of its oceans, of its distance from the sun.

Not only the human operators, but some of the humanoids as well, are described as air-breathing

creatures. In at least eight instances (nos. 57, 58, 80, 105, 113, 156, 188, 194) have been described as dwarfs whose faces and bodies were covered with an abundant dark hair. None of these entities was said to wear a respiratory device. We do find descriptions of 'diving suits'—but they are reserved to the second category of entities, dressed in suits which are alternately compared to 'armours', 'glowing suits', or 'shiny coveralls': 'It was a small creature,' said Mme. Leboeuf, 'with a normal human face, from one metre to 1.20 metres tall; he was wearing a transparent suit which covered him completely: he reminded me of a child who would have been wrapped in a cellophane bag.' (case no. 19.)

It is a fascinating aspect of the study of these phenomena, that no theory of their origin and nature can be constructed without reference to theories of the origin of man and the nature of life. It would be presumptuous indeed to claim that we have enough data to add to the body of existing knowledge on these subjects. *But the facts must be recorded*—they may be only interesting bits of folklore—or they may involve the future development of civilisation. At least, we can say this much: the witnesses are not insane people. They are perfectly normal, simple men and women who did not choose to play a role in this mystery. They are not inclined to prophecy, and they returned to anonymity after telling their stories. Should we take their strange silence as proof of delusion, or as a sign that their minds have closed themselves to an awareness which came too early?

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Was it a landing at Cistella? by **Antonio Ribera.**

New Landing and Creature reports, by **John A. Keel.**

The Hellwig Contact Claim, by **Gordon Creighton.**

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The Landing at Villares Del Saz

BY ANTONIO RIBERA

Senor Ribera has been writing for FLYING SAUCER REVIEW for more than ten years. He has recently had published *El Gran Enigma de los Platillos Volantes* (Editorial Pamaire, Barcelona and Buenos Aires); it is to be hoped that an English language version will follow.

Translated from the Spanish by Gordon Creighton

On July 12, 16, 19 and 26 of 1953, the newspaper *Ofensiva*, published in Cuenca, Central Spain, carried a series of amazing reports describing in great detail the strange happenings witnessed by a cowherd in the village of Villares del Saz, Cuenca (40° 05 N, 2° 10 W, E.S.E. of Madrid, in New Castile).

Boiled down to its essentials, the case is as follows:

A boy cowherd, Máximo Muñoz Hernáiz, aged 14, illiterate,¹ the son of Felipe Muñoz Olivares, farm-hand, and his wife Amalia Hernáiz, was tending some cows one day in the early part of July, 1953, when he witnessed the occurrence. We give the details as he related them to the editor of the newspaper *Ofensiva* when he was interviewed.

—Well, my boy, at what time did you leave home on the day of this occurrence?

—A bit later than other days.

—At what time?

—At about ten² o'clock by the sun.

—You were going to watch the cattle, weren't you?

—Yes, Sir.

—Had you had a lot of sleep the night before?

—Just the same as usual.

—Were you sleepy when you went out?

—No.

—What you saw doesn't exist. So how do you explain it?

—I *did* see it. I *did* see the little chaps.

—At what time did you see the machine?

—At one² o'clock.

—What were you doing at that moment?

—I was sitting down, watching the cattle to see that they didn't get on to the crops.

—Did you hear any sound beforehand?

—Yes, but slight. So I didn't turn round.

—You had your back turned in that direction?

—Yes, Sir.

—What did you hear?

Máximo Hernáiz said that he had heard a faint, muted, intermittent whistling.³ When he turned round in that direction, the machine had already landed.

—What did you do when you saw it?

—Nothing. I thought it was a big balloon⁴—one of those that they let off at fairs. Then I realised it wasn't. It glowed very brightly.

—Did it glow the whole time?

—Less when it was stationary than when it moved off.

—What was its colour?

—Like the colour of the light standards.

—Was it grey?

—Yellow.

In the boy's home the walls are adorned with a number of pictures. We asked Máximo to point out to us with his finger the colour nearest to the colour of the object. From this we deduce that it was clear and brilliant grey, like the colour of steel when the sun strikes it.

—What was its size?

(the boy indicates, with his hand, a height of 1m. 30 cms.)

—Its shape?

—Like a small water-jug this wide (indicating a radius of 31 centimetres).

—Did it remain there on the ground long?

—A very short time. As I thought it was a balloon, I went over to grab hold of it. Before I had time to reach it, a door opened and little chaps⁵ started coming out of it.

—What were the little chaps like?

—They were tiny.—Like this (about 65cms.).

—Were their faces like ours?

—Their faces were yellow, and their eyes were narrow.

(The painter Luis Roibal, who was with the newspaper editor, made a number of sketches of little men according to the lad's description.)

—Yes, like that, but more *chaparrete*.⁶

(the features of the faces are completely Oriental.)

—How many little men came down out of the balloon?

—Three.

—Where did they come out?

—Through a little door that the *thing* had on top.

—How did they get down?

—They did a little jump.⁷

—Then what did they do?

—They came over to where I was.

—Did they speak?

—Yes, Sir, but I couldn't understand them.

—How did they stand?

—One on one side of me, one on the other, and the one who spoke to me was in front of me.

—Did they do anything to you?

—When I didn't understand what he said to me, the one standing in front of me smacked my face.

—And then what?

- Nothing. They walked off.
 —How did they get up into the machine?
 —They grabbed hold of a *thing* that was on the balloon, and jumped, and in they went.
 —Do you remember how they were dressed?
 —Just like the musicians at a fair. In very smart suits, blue.
 —Were they wearing hats?⁸
 —Yes, Sir. It was a flat hat, with a visier in front.⁹
 —What else?
 —They had a metal sheet on their arms.¹⁰
 —Do you remember what it looked like?
 —I didn't notice very clearly.
 —When the machine started up, what was its speed?
 —It glowed very bright. It made the same sort of little noise as before, when I first saw it, and it went off very fast, like a rocket.
 —With a trail of smoke?
 —No.
 —Could you still see it for very long, in the air?
 —A very short time. I was scared, and I ran home with the cows.

We then questioned the boy's father.

- Did you believe it?—we asked.
 —No.—But as he was so insistent about it, and was so scared and almost trembling, well, the truth is. . . .
 —What did you do?
 —I went to the spot, with the officer in charge of the local Police Station.¹¹

—And what evidence did you find?
 —Footprints, and four holes about 5cms. deep and 2½cms. across, forming a perfect square with a length of 36cms. to each side. Señor Muñoz Ruipérez can also testify to the footprints. Crescencio Atienza Martínez, police constable of the Honrubia Police Post, near Villares, says:

—When the affair at Villares del Saz occurred, we saw what appeared to be a greyish-white object which was stationary in the air, and then vanished shortly afterwards. Its shape was very much like a ball. It left no trail, and when it disappeared it went towards the East, having come more or less from the direction of Villares del Saz.

Many people, says the newspaper *Ofensiva*, witnessed all these incidents.

Details of this case were given by Professor Manuel Pedrajo on pages 90-94 of his book "*Los Platillos Volantes Y La Evidencia*" (1954).

Everything in the story points to its being genuine; the illiterate cowherd boy could not read the newspapers and could not have known of stories about "little green men". The fact that he at first took the object for a balloon released at some fair merely strengthens the general impression of sincerity.

The Mongolian features of the "little men" are oddly reminiscent of the case of the Brazilian "Adhemar". Their extraordinary smallness is nevertheless surprising, even when we bear in mind the fact that on this Earth itself we have races of very varying statures.

Moreover, as Aimé Michel points out in connection with the Valensole affair, it might well be a

question of specially selected races, a sort of *human basset-hounds*—although at the same time we must also not exclude the hypothesis of *biological robots* created by an extremely advanced Science. Such robots would bear no resemblance to the crude robots of our science-fiction, full of nuts and bolts and electronic cells, but would be actual *living beings*.

Translator's Notes

- As the Italians put it, "Traduttore, traditore. . .", and inevitably my translation may make the language sound too "educated" for an illiterate village boy from the decidedly unsophisticated countryside of Castile. Many of the terms used by the lad are in fact local dialect terms, and when questioning him the Editor of the newspaper very sensibly uses the same rustic speech of the district.
- The boy goes by Sun-time. A village lad in this remote corner of the uplands of Castile is extremely unlikely to own a watch.
- "un silbido tenue, apagado, y por tiempos".
- "un 'globo grande', de esos que tiran en la fiesta".
- "tietes", a word not to be found in any Spanish-English dictionary and meaning literally "little uncles". A good equivalent in English would be "little blokes" or, if this sounds too urban, perhaps better still would be some rural term like "little gaffers".
- "chaparrete". I have no idea what this word means.
- "bajaron dando un saltete".
- "gorra" (bonnet).
- "era chata y con un visereja por delante".
- "En el brazo llevaban una chapa". I do not know whether I have got the proper meaning of this.
- "Comandante de Puesto de la Guardia Civil".

Comment by Gordon Creighton

I most emphatically agree with Antonio Ribera. I think this case bears all the hall-marks of complete genuineness.

But I do not agree that we should relate it in any way whatever to the A.V.B. ("Adhemar") case. In my letter on page 22-23 of *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* for July-August, 1965, which was hastily written, I very carelessly gave the impression that the Brazilian farmer had encountered *dwarfs*. Now, this is quite incorrect, for, as Dr. Olavo Fontes' Report shows, A.V.B. himself is 1m. 64 in his shoes, while the men who captured him were (due allowance made for their very high helmets) 1m. 55 or only a very little less. The girl came up to A.V.B.'s shoulders and the doctor has therefore estimated her height at about 1m. 35.

Thus A.V.B.'s captors were mostly about 5 ft. high. They all had bright blue eyes and the only one whose skin was seen—the girl—was very white indeed, and her arms were covered with freckles. Her face, however, was much more triangular than ours, owing to the very pointed chin, and she had high

cheek-bones and "siit eyes" after the fashion of the Chinese, these being her only "Mongolian" features.

Reconsideration of both these cases shows that they have indeed no points of resemblance at all.

But I have on file a number of cases involving creatures that in various respects closely resemble those met by the Spanish cowherd. There is in existence a whole body of literature and tradition about them, and in my travels in various parts of the world I have met quite a number of people who claim to have seen them. The Valensole case* may very well fit in here.

For some years past I have been myself a member of a society which collects evidence as to their existence, and yet I doubt whether most of the society's members realise that what they are studying has something to do with flying saucers, which to them appears a decidedly off-beat and dubious subject, to say the least.

Space does not permit further discussion of the question now, but I intend on a subsequent occa-

sion to produce what I consider to be remarkable evidence of the existence of a whole order of creatures identical with, or closely akin to, those seen by the Spanish boy.

We pride ourselves nowadays on our enlightenment, but, as Gurdjieff was always pointing out, it looks as though, *for every new piece of knowledge that Man acquires, ten pieces of old knowledge are lost.* I hope one day to show that there is much evidence that *some* of what we nowadays call "beings from flying saucers" are much more probably creatures who share this Earth with us; creatures who are totally unknown to most of us; regarding whom Science has not a single word to say; but about whom our own written and oral traditions, in all our civilisations, speak volumes.

Note

*Valensole incident, July 1, 1965: FLYING SAUCER REVIEW Vol. 11, No. 5 (September/October, 1965); Vol. 11, No. 6 (November/December, 1965); Vol. 12, No. 3 (May/June, 1966).

South America

The "Humanoids" in Latin America

BY GORDON CREIGHTON

Introduction

For some years past it has been increasingly obvious that the very kernel of our problem is the so-called "contact-report", so incredible, so baffling, that the instinctive reaction of sane folk has been to fight shy of it altogether.

But we cannot ignore it, because it is virtually all the material we have to work with. It is the "contact story" and not the "Flying Saucer story" or "UFO report" that we must endeavour first to understand. If and when we have grasped what these tales of "landings" and of "contacts" with entities mean, we may (perhaps) be on the road to understanding some of the larger aspects of the problem.

One thing at least is certain. These stories of alleged meetings with denizens of other worlds or realms or levels of existence constitute a fascinating social, psychological—and possibly also a *PARA-psychological* enigma. And surely an enigma of some urgency, for if the growing numbers of people all over our planet who claim these experiences are indeed hallucinated, or, as we are confidently told, suffering from the stresses and strains of the Nuclear Age, then it is as plain as a pikestaff that they are in grave need of psychological study and medical attention. If a new brand of psychosis is loose amongst us, then, instead of wasting so much time on why we hate our fathers and love our mothers, our mental experts and psychologists ought to have been in there

right from the start, studying and combating this new plague since its outbreak nearly twenty years ago! Valuable time has been lost. By now, they might have come to important conclusions, or even licked the malady!

This list contains 65 cases in which residents of Latin America have claimed to have seen or contacted "entities". Naturally no suggestion is made that the list is in any way complete; there must have been scores of such cases of which we have no knowledge. This list contains all that I have found. Inevitably, a good many of the earlier cases will be familiar to many readers, but I feel that most people will not mind seeing them again, and all will appreciate the opportunity to have them in a compact form, even though many are trimmed down to the barest details in order to include them all.

But almost half of the cases now covered will be entirely new to nearly everyone. FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is fortunate in the quality of its correspondents in Latin America, and it is a pleasure to place on record here the enormous debt which is owed to Señor Oscar A. Galíndez in Argentina; to Dr. W. Buhler, Dr. Olavo Fontes and Mr. Nigel Rimes in Brazil; and to Mr. C. H. Maxwell in Chile.

From these devoted collaborators and from other sources, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW received from Latin America, in respect of the single year 1965, a total of well over 800 reports and press-clippings.

Analysis of this staggering total shows that there were 51 "landings" in Latin America in 1965. And in no less than 25 of these 51 cases, the entities were seen or contacted. These 1965 landing cases, Nos. 40-65 in the list, amount thus to almost half of all the Latin American cases found since 1947, and the figures are overwhelming proof, if any proof be needed, that in 1965 the new epidemic reached an intensity in the lands lying between Mexico and Cape Horn that is totally unprecedented.

It is evident that the stress and strain of the Atomic Age is telling very heavily upon these Latin American countries, despite the fact that they are, in the main, non-industrialised, rather old-fashioned societies. Indeed, in many cases they are semi-feudal societies, whose populations (often mestizo or part-mestizo) were unscathed by both World Wars, lie furthest from the theatres of any likely future conflicts, are largely illiterate (at least in many of the republics), and neither know nor care about doings in the wider world outside. How strange it is then that precisely such people as these should get the psychosis so badly!

In making this list, I had hoped that some very clear and simple pattern would emerge, as I understand has been the case at least with the studies of the great French and European "wave" of 1954. Unfortunately, the picture that emerges is far more confused and inchoate. Even so, patterns there are, and we find the following:—

"Giants"	6 cases
"Tall" men	9 cases
"Medium" or "normal-sized" men	5 cases
"Small" men	10 cases
"Tiny" men 89 cms. to 1 metre (all in 1965)	12 cases
"Hairy, bellicose dwarfs"	5 cases
"Greenish" creatures (green skin, green lights, etc.)	3 cases
"Hairy giant"	1 case

Such categories may signify nothing, since it all depends on what you mean by "giant", or "big", "medium", "small", and so on. But be it noted that of the five "hairy dwarf" cases (possibly only four, as the word "hairy" was not actually used in No. 11), nearly all fell within the span of a few days (November 28-December 16, 1954), and all were in Venezuela.

The category of "hairy dwarfs" thus forces itself upon our attention. And so does another category—that of the "long-haired men". Poor Adamski had plenty of ridicule heaped upon him for his "long-haired Venusian", and one begins to wonder precisely why. For it is an undeniable fact that we have in Latin America five claims in which "long hair" is mentioned specifically:—

"Tall men with long hair" (Nos. 19 and 31)	2 cases
"Medium men with long hair" (Nos. 7 and 10)	2 cases
(within a month of one another, in 1954, and in the same State of Brazil.)	

"Small men with long hair" (No. 21) 1 case

These accounts of "long-haired men" seen in Latin America and elsewhere (there is even a good British case) are extremely important. Honesty demands that they be studied most carefully. I feel that this has not been done. Was it because of the fear that Adamski might turn out to be right?

The word "robot" was used several times in Latin America, but may only relate to stiff movement of an entity in a space-suit; we can hardly make a category out of it at this stage.

The next category which strikes us is that of the tiny creatures of 80 cms, 90 cms, or 1 metre. Note how in all twelve cases this very specific estimate is given. And all twelve cases were in 1965. What can this mean? Does it mean that the psychosis has suddenly changed its symptoms in 1965 and makes its victims see smaller creatures? Or can it be that a new species has arrived from somewhere? Has there perhaps been a take-over: a change of "ownership" here? Have they driven out the larger fellows, the "noble Venusians" of earlier years? Would we necessarily know? . . . Quien lo sabe?

A New Category

And finally, we have another category that has emerged. The malady grows more acute, and we have the problem of the single eye; Our list contains no less than five accounts of creatures with only "one eye". Cases 30 and 41 relate to tall beings, in the range of two metres or so, seen allegedly in August, 1963 and February, 1965 respectively. The other three cases (Nos. 56, 58, 62) were all in Peru, fell within a period of less than thirty days (August 31-September 29, 1965), and relate to nine creatures 80 cms high.

To our way of thinking the very idea of having only one eye is too ridiculous to contemplate. And it may very well be that all five cases simply arise from a mistaken interpretation of the type of "window" in the front of helmets worn by certain entities.

At the same time, since we know nothing whatever about the Universe and nothing whatever about the real nature or meaning of this so-called Flying Saucer phenomenon now occurring, it is wise to maintain completely open minds. In his extremely interesting book "Strange People" (published 1961), the well-known American UFO investigator Frank Edwards tells us that, in a backwoods community in Mississippi, there dwells at the present day an unfortunate American Negro, middle-aged, who all his life has been dodging the importunate showmen and circus-owners who want to make him (and themselves) rich by exploiting his remarkable congenital oddity, to wit, one solitary normal-sized eye precisely in the middle of his forehead.

He is, of course, a freak of nature. But how can we be sure that somewhere in the Cosmos such freakishness is not normal?

And let us not forget that, in our own Greek mythology, we have the tradition of the Kuklopoi, the Cyclopes, who were one-eyed giants, so we are

told, though the proper meaning of the word is actually *round-eyed*. If we choose to take it in this correct sense of "round-eyed", then the gentry encountered by José Higgins, right at the start of my survey, would appear to fit the bill very nicely. If, on the other hand, we choose to assume that single-eyed creatures really do exist in the Universe—and the Cyclopes might well have been some of them who visited the earth in the days of the Greeks—then it looks as though we possess five pieces of evidence that their lone optics have recently been trained on the scenic beauties of South America.

But there still remain a host of jokers in our pack, and particularly the creatures with *three eyes* (No. 28) and the other one with various extra eyes up and down the body (No. 56). Nobody can say that the ufological fauna of Latin American is not remarkably diversified. Surely somebody, somewhere, is having a wonderful game with us! How Charles Fort would have loved it all!

Still, enough is enough. We dream of a logical Universe; what if it isn't logical at all, but a vast surrealist nightmare? If we hear, next year, that squint-eyed shrimps or furry triffids are enjoying the winter sports in the Andes, I, for one, shall begin to think pretty seriously about calling in one of those psychiatrists.

1. Baurú, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

On July 23, 1947 (only 29 days after Kenneth Arnold's classic sighting in the U.S.A.), a Brazilian survey worker, José C. Higgins, heard a piercing, high-pitched whistle, and saw a great disc land. It was about 150 ft. wide, of a greyish-white metal, and stood on curved metallic legs. The other workmen all fled and Higgins found himself alone with three seven-foot tall entities in "transparent suits covering head and body, and inflated like rubber bags", and with "metal boxes" on their backs. Their clothing, visible through the suits, resembled brightly coloured paper. The entities, all identical, had huge round eyes, huge round bald heads, no eyebrows, no beards, and legs longer in proportion than ours. Higgins would not tell whether they were male or female, but found them strangely beautiful.

They surrounded him, one levelled a metal tube at him, and they seemed bent on luring him into the disc, but, observing that they shunned bright sunlight, he managed to elude them, and then hid for half an hour in a thicket and watched them while, with extraordinary agility, they leapt and gambolled and tossed huge stones. Then they re-entered the craft which vanished with a whistle towards the north.

At one point one of them had made eight holes in the ground with a stick and showed Higgins that the central one, larger, (perhaps our sun?) was "Alamo", while the seventh and most distant hole was "Orque" their home. This episode has been taken by some to indicate that they came from Uranus.

Their craft had a distinct rim around it, some three feet wide, and it seems likely that it is the "Saturn" or "double washbowl" type seen over

Trindade Island in January, 1958 and photographed from a Brazilian naval vessel.

Sources (see Index at end of article): 1; 2; 3; 4; 5.

2. Lago Argentino, Southern Argentina.

At 6.30 p.m. on March 18, 1950, an Argentine rancher, Wilfredo H. Arévalo, saw a disc land, while a second craft hovered above. He got to a distance of 150 metres from the landed disc, which was giving off a greenish-blue vapour and "an intense smell of burning benzine" and appeared to be of a phosphorescent metal like aluminium. Above the disc, a large flat part was revolving, "like a gramophone record". In the centre the disc had a cabin of very transparent "glass" through which he could see "four tall, well-shaped men, dressed in something like cellophane", working at various instruments. He was particularly struck by the pallor of their faces.

On seeing him, the men shone a searchlight at him, a blue light lit up the craft, there was an increase of the vapour, and flames, alternately reddish and greenish, shot out from the base. The craft then rose with a faint hum and both machines vanished over the Chilean frontier, leaving bluish trails.

Searching the area next day, Arévalo and his cowhands found the grass burnt, and advised the Argentine Air Force and the Buenos Aires paper *La Razón*, which reported later the names of various other people who had seen similar craft in the same area at the same time.

Sources: 5; 6 (p. 75).

3. Angatuba Range, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Brazilian author of the book *Meu Contacto Com Os Discos Voadores*, Dino Kraspedon (pseudonym?), claimed that in November, 1952, he saw five UFOs over these mountains and that he subsequently entered a landed machine and contacted the visitors. This machine was allegedly a bell-shaped craft 90 metres wide. One of the occupants, a man over 6 ft. in height, told him that they lived on Io and Ganymede (two of the moons of Jupiter), where there were not only tall races, but also races of medium-size like earth people, and small races, but also races with white, red and black pigmentation, just as on earth.

(No confirmation of the Kraspedon story is known, and most people hold it to be entirely fictitious. It is included here for the record and in view of the recurrent reports of "Ganymedians".)

Source: 7.

4. Ciudad Valleys, Mexico.

At 6 p.m. one evening in mid-August of 1953 (between August 17 and 20), the 40-year-old Mexico taxicab driver Salvador Villanueva was underneath his broken-down vehicle on the main highway when he became aware of two pairs of legs in something like "seamless grey corduroy" and, scrambling out, found two pleasant looking men about 4½ ft. high clad in one-piece garments from neck to toe, with wide shiny perforated belts, metal collars round their necks, and small black shiny boxes on their backs. Under their

arms they carried "helmets like those worn by pilots or by American football players". Their small height was not too strange in Mexico, where many Indians are quite short, and he concluded that they were airmen, no doubt from some neighbouring Latin American republic.

One man spoke good Spanish, but in a peculiar manner, "stringing the words together" in a strange accent, while the other evidently understood it but did not speak it. Both smiled sympathetically, they discussed his car and trivial matters, and when it began to rain they accepted his invitation to shelter with him in the vehicle.

During the night various casual remarks began to make Villanueva nervous, and finally came the statement: "We are not of this planet. We come from one far distant, but we know much about your world."

At dawn he went with them to their craft in a clearing half a kilometre from the road and noticed that, as they crossed swampy terrain in which he sank deeply, the legs and feet of the little men remained clean. "When their feet touched the muddy pools, their belts glowed, and the mud sprang away as if repelled by some invisible force."

The saucer, about 40 feet wide, resembled two shining soup plates, one reversed on top of the other. There were portholes in the shallow dome, the craft stood on three great metal spheres, and a faint hum was coming from it. A portion of the lower hull opened, forming a staircase with the supporting cables as handrails. The two little men went aboard, inviting Villanueva to follow, but he turned and ran to a distance, and then watched the craft rise slowly, in a kind of pendulum movement, "or like a falling leaf in reverse", until at a few hundred feet, when it began to glow intensely, and then shot up vertically at staggering speed, with a faint swishing sound, and was at once out of sight.

Source: 8.

5. Near Santa Maria, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

It has only recently been revealed that, so long ago as March, 1954, a Brazilian named Rubem Hellwig, of German origin, twice encountered a small craft, not of this world, and spoke with its occupants. A full account will appear in a future issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

The machine, shaped like a melon or rugby football, was of about the size of a Volkswagen car, was standing not far from the road on which Hellwig was driving, at 5 p.m. He stopped and walked over. The crew were two men of slim build, about 1 metre 60 cms in height, their faces brownish and they were not wearing helmets. One was inside the machine and the other was collecting specimens of grass. They spoke to Hellwig in a strange language and yet somehow he says he understood what they asked, which was where they could get some ammonia. He directed them to a nearby town. With blue and yellow flames and great luminosity, the craft vanished silently and instantly.

Next day, early, he met what seemed to be the same machine again, but this time with a different crew, a tall, fair-complexioned man and two women with light brown skin, long silky black hair and large dark slant eyes. All three were clad alike in one-piece brown garments resembling suede, with zippers. This party said they were scientists, spoke enthusiastically of the natural riches of Brazil, and were astonished that, unlike the other folk whom they had seen, Hellwig did not flee from them in fear.

Hellwig stated, in his account to the newspaper, that these people could all easily pass here as Earth natives.

Source: 9.

6. Pontal, Brazil.

On November 4, 1954, José Alves of Pontal was fishing in the River Pardo near that place. It was a quiet night; the spot was deserted. Suddenly, he saw a strange craft approaching with a wobbling motion, and it landed so near to him that he could have touched it. It had the shape of "two wash-bowls placed together" and was between 10 and 15 ft. in diameter. Too terrified even to escape, he watched three little men in white clothing and close-fitting skull-caps emerge. Their skin appeared to be quite dark. They gathered samples of grass, herbs and leaves of trees. One filled a shiny metal tube with water from the river. They then re-entered and the machine rose swiftly, silently and vertically and vanished. José Alves, known to his neighbours as a hardworking, quiet fellow, had never heard of flying saucers. He thought that he had seen some kind of devils.

Source: 10 (p. 44).

7. Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

On November 10, 1954, a Porto Alegre agronomist, out for a car ride with his family, saw a landed disc, from which emerged two apparently normal-sized men with long hair and overall-like clothing. They approached the car with their arms above their heads but the agronomist, urged on by his wife and daughter, accelerated and left the strange men behind. They saw them re-enter the disc, which rose into the sky at a dizzying speed.

(Compare with Case No. 10.)

Source: 10 (p. 42).

8. Curitiba, State of Paraná, Brazil.

A Brazilian railway employee reported that, at 3.30 a.m. on November 14, 1954, he saw three beings in tight-fitting, luminous clothing examining the ballast on the permanent way and the ground around the tracks, by the light of a lantern. When the strange creatures saw him, they entered an oval-shaped craft which rose rapidly into the sky. (Jacques Vallée, mentioning this case, says that they were midgets, but Coral Lorenzen's account does not give their size.)

Sources: 10 (p. 42); 63.

9. Caracas, Venezuela.

At 2.00 a.m. on November 28, 1954, Gustavo

Gonzales and José Ponce were driving a van in the suburbs of the Venezuelan capital when they found the road ahead blocked by a luminous sphere some eight to ten feet wide and hovering about six feet from the ground. Investigating, Gonzales had a fight with a bristly, hairy, dwarf-like creature which, though seemingly very light in weight, was so strong that it knocked Gonzales a distance of fifteen feet with a mere push. With glowing eyes it leapt at him. He drew his knife and he stabbed at it, but the knife glanced off its body as though from steel. Another creature then emerged from the sphere and blinded Gonzales with a beam of dazzling light from a small tube.

Meanwhile, José Ponce had seen two more of the creatures emerging from the bushes with their arms full of what seemed to be earth or rocks. With great ease they leapt up into the hovering sphere. All the creatures wore loin-cloths.

Ponce fled to the nearest police station, and Gonzales arrived there shortly afterwards, overcome with exhaustion and fright. The police thought at first that both were drunk, but soon found that such was not the case. Gonzales had a long deep red scratch on his side, and the two men were given sedatives and placed under medical observation for several days.

One of the doctors treating them later admitted to them that he knew their story was true, as he had been driving back from a night-call at the time and had actually seen the fracas. According to the APRO representative in Caracas, this doctor subsequently went to Washington to discuss the case with American authorities.

Source: 10 (p. 53).

10. Linha Bela Vista, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

On the evening of December 9, 1954, the farmer Olmira da Costa e Rosa was cultivating his crops of french beans and maize at this place, 2½ miles from Venancio Aires, when he heard something "like a sewing machine", and animals in a nearby field panicked. He then saw an object, shaped like a topee or explorer's hat, cream coloured, and enveloped in a smoky haze. It was hovering just off the ground, and three strange-looking men were there, one inside the craft, one examining a barbed-wire fence, and one close to the farmer. In astonishment the farmer dropped his hoe, and the man smiled, approached, picked up the hoe, examined it carefully and handed it back to him. He then bent down, plucked a few plants, and walked back towards the machine, with the others. The craft rose slowly to about thirty feet, then accelerated, and flashed away towards the west at high speed.

The farmer, almost completely illiterate, had never heard of "flying saucers". He was able to study these men at close range and in great detail. They were of medium height, broad-shouldered, with long blond hair blowing in the wind. With their extremely pale skin and slanted eyes, they were not normal looking by Earth standards. Their clothing

consisted of light brown coverall garments fastened to their shoes, which were heel-less. He concluded that they must be aviators from some foreign country.

(Note the extreme similarity between these men and Adamski's "Venusian". Honesty requires that this case, and the other Latin American cases of "long-haired" men, be very carefully investigated. It does not seem that this has been done. Compare particularly with Cases 7 and 19.)

Sources: 3 ; 10 (pp. 46-47).

11. Floresta, near Caracas, Venezuela.

At 6.30 p.m. on December 10, 1954, a Caracas doctor and his father were driving from the La Carlota Airfield to Miranda Avenue. They halted in order to watch two little men who were running into a thicket, and shortly afterwards they saw a luminous disc rise from behind the thicket and dart off into the sky at great speed, making a sharp sizzling sound.

Source: 10 (p. 43).

12. Trans-Andean Highway, in Venezuela.

On the night of December 10, 1954 (i.e. on the same night as Case No. 11, and in an area not too far distant from it), two youths, Lorenzo Flores and Jesús Gómez, were hunting near the Trans-Andean Highway between Chico and Cerro de las Tres Torres, when they saw a luminous machine, about nine or ten feet wide, hovering about two feet from the ground. It was shaped "like one huge washbowl placed upside down on top of another" and flames were shooting from its base.

Four little men about three feet high emerged and tried to drag both youths into the craft. Flores struck with his unloaded shotgun at one of them as they were dragging Gómez away. It "felt like striking rock", and the gun broke into two pieces.

It was too dark for them to see the creatures well, but they were immensely strong and had abundant hair all over their bodies.

Gómez fainted with fright, and had amnesia afterwards. Both youths managed to reach a police post, where they were found to be covered with deep scratches and bruises, with their clothing in shreds. Visiting the spot, the police found signs of the struggle. Doctors who examined the youths found them hysterical with fright.

(Compare Cases 9, 11, 14, 15, 18.)

Source: 10 (p. 51).

13. Linha Bela Vista, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

At 5 p.m. on December 11, 1954 (just two days after Case No. 10 and at a spot less than one mile from it) the farmer Pedro Morais heard a commotion among his fowls and, looking around for a hawk, beheld an object "that had a bottom like an enormous polished brass kettle". It was hovering, with an oscillating motion, and making a noise like a sewing machine. Its upper part "looked like the hood of a jeep".

In a nearby cultivated field he next noticed two small human-shaped figures. He could see no faces, for they seemed to be enveloped in a kind of yellow

sack from head to toe. Indignant at this trespass on his crops, he headed for them. One of them began to run towards him, while the other raised his arm in what seemed to be a warning gesture to keep away. One of them then knelt down and plucked a tobacco plant from the ground, and both entered the craft, which vanished from sight in a few seconds.

This farmer, totally illiterate, had never heard of flying saucers or science fiction, and thought the creatures were ghosts. When told that the Brazilian Government was anxious to get one of these little men dead or alive he vowed he would shoot one if he got the chance.

(Note: Compare carefully with the Socorro case and the Gary Wilcox case.)

Sources: 10 (p. 47); 11 (p. 22); 12 (p. 6).

14. San Carlos, Venezuela.

"On December 16, 1954, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a press-conference, said in essence that flying saucers are not from Outer Space and exist only in the imagination of the viewers. On that same night a young man named Jesús Paz, in San Carlos, Venezuela, was set upon by small hairy man-like creatures and spent the rest of the night in a hospital having treatment for shock. What had happened to him was not imagined; he had the physical marks to prove it, and he has not forgotten the experience".—Coral Lorenzen.

Jesús Paz and two friends were travelling by car near the Exposition Park of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture, when Paz asked the driver to stop so that he could go into some nearby bushes to relieve nature. Suddenly, his friends heard a piercing scream from him, and rushed up to find him unconscious on the ground and to see a small hairy man running away towards a flat, shiny object hovering a few feet from the ground. The machine vanished with a deafening whistle.

The hospital authorities found that Paz had long, deep scratches on his right side and down the spine, as though he had been clawed by a wild beast.

(Note: Compare with Cases 9, 11, 15, 18).

Source 10 (p. 50).

15. Between Valencia and Caracas, Venezuela.

Early on the morning of December 19, 1954 (three days after case 14), an eighteen-year-old jockey named José Parra was doing a training run along the highway when he saw six little men pulling boulders from the side of the road, and loading them into a disc-shaped craft hovering less than three metres from the ground. He started to retreat, but found himself glued to the spot by a violet-coloured beam from a small device which one of the entities pointed at him, and stood there, helpless, while the creatures leapt aboard the disc, which vanished rapidly in the sky.

Several other people saw the disc or a similar craft between midnight and 3.15 a.m., hovering a few feet off the ground near the Barbula Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Valencia.

Detectives examined the spot indicated by Parra, and found a number of footprints which they were

unable to identify as either animal or human.

(Compare Cases 9, 11, 14, 18.)

Source: 10 (p. 52).

16. Atacama Desert, N.W. Argentina.

Dwellers in these sparsely inhabited Andean areas reported in 1956 the presence of strange giant beings on the snowy slopes of Mt. Macon (over 20,000 ft.), where huge tracks had been found in the snow. A year or so previously, a huge cigar-shaped craft had been seen flying over the region and was reported to have either landed up in the Cordillera or to have crashed against a peak.

Moreover, quantities of dead condors and eagles had been found, and many of their nests ravaged and destroyed, in the same area where the gigantic footprints had appeared.

Source: 13.

17. Near Pajas Blancas Airport, Córdoba, Argentina.

In April, 1957 (precise date not yet established) a motorcyclist was riding along a road about 15 km. from this international airport, when his machine suddenly failed. Dismounting to investigate, he perceived a huge disc some 60 feet wide and 15 feet thick, hovering about fifty feet above the ground just ahead of him. Terrified, he hid in the ditch.

Silently, except for a sound like the faint hiss of air escaping from a valve, the disc came down to a height of about 7 feet, and a sort of lift then descended from its base, coming down almost to the ground. In it was a man about 5 feet 8 inches in height, who came over and gently coaxed the motorcyclist out of the ditch and then stroked his forehead to calm him. The stranger's garb was like a diver's suit, fitting the body closely, and seemingly of some sort of plastic.

Entering the disc via the lift shaft with his companion, the motorcyclist found there were five or six similarly dressed men seated before instrument panels. An extraordinary light filled the cabin, and there were a series of large square port-holes which strangely enough he had been unable to see from outside.

The motorcyclist was then escorted back to his own machine. His companion placed a hand on his shoulder as a farewell gesture and re-entered the lift-shaft, which rapidly rose into the disc. The disc, of an iridescent bluish-green metal, climbed swiftly to what he thought might be 2,500 feet and vanished rapidly towards the north-west. During the next hour or so the same machine, or another UFO, was seen at six or seven places along the same course.

Unfortunately, the press-report is unable to supply the name of the motorcyclist, and does not describe the features of the entities, or say whether they wore helmets, but it seems likely that they did.

Sources: 14; 15.

18. Uriman, Venezuela.

On June 5, 1957, at this place, two "bellicose dwarfs" were seen.

(Compare Cases: 9, 11, 12, 14, 15.)

Source: 63.

19. Sao Sebastiao, southern coast of Brazil.

At 7.10 p.m. one day in July, 1957 (precise date not established), Professor Joao de Freitas Guimaraes, a lawyer and Professor of Roman Law in the Catholic Faculty of Law at Santos, was sitting near the shore when he saw a luminous, hat-shaped craft approach from the sea and come down on the edge of the water near him. The "pot-bellied" craft opened and a metallic stairway was thrown out, as well as a landing line with spheres attached to it.

Two tall men, over 5 feet 10 inches in height, with long fair hair to their shoulders, descended the stairway. Their complexions were fair, they had eyebrows, and their appearance was youthful and they had wise and understanding eyes. They wore greenish one-piece suits fitting closely at neck, wrists and ankles.

The Professor leapt to his feet and asked in Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, French and English whence they had come, but there was no response. He then perceived that they were giving him a telepathic invitation to board their craft and did so, noticing that they jumped up the stairway lightly, holding only by one hand, whereas he had to use both hands.

The illuminated compartment contained a circular seat, on which he sat with the crew (three or four in all). The machine rose and took him for a flight. On his return, he found that his watch no longer worked, but estimated he had spent thirty or forty minutes with them. The professor told the newspapers that he thought these were advanced beings who were desirous of warning the savage inhabitants of Earth of the dangers threatening our species.

(Compare Cases 7, 10, 54. Also Adamski.)
Sources: 64; 65; 66.

20. Quilino, Province of Córdoba, Argentina.

On August 20, 1957, a member of the Argentine Air Force was in a tent and heard a strange loud high-pitched hum. Dashing out, he saw a disc which slowly descended, making the grass and plants flutter wildly. In panic he tried to draw his revolver, but owing to some influence—as he felt—from the disc, he was unable to draw the weapon, which "seemed to be glued in its holster".

Then a voice from the disc, in Spanish, told him not to be afraid, for the Interplanetary Space-Craft already had a base in the nearby Salta Region, and would soon come forth and show themselves widely to Earthmen and warn the Earth peoples of the great dangers of the misuse of atomic energy.

(Note: It is now widely believed in Argentina that the UFOs have bases in the Salta region.)

Sources: 16; 17.

21. Quebracôco, Brazil.

On the night of October 10, 1957, Spanish naval officer Miguel Español and a companion, travelling by truck to Ceres, encountered a tremendous UFO. At first high in the sky, bathing the whole region in light, the craft descended and stalled the truck. They thought the craft at least 500 feet wide and 130 feet deep, and oval or saucer-shaped, with a long

"aerial" projecting from its dome and topped by a red light.

The hovering monster now switched off all its dazzling lights, and the two men saw seven completely human-looking small beings, the size of children, with long hair and clad in luminous suits, appear in an open hatch of the craft and gaze down silently for about three minutes at them.

The great machine then flew off, releasing a small disc as it did so. The small disc disappeared northwards, while the big one went south.

(Compare for long hair, Cases 7, 10, 19.)
Sources: 18; 19; 20; 21; 22. The last two sources (Dr. Buhler) say that the huge machine hovered but did not land, whereas the first three say that it landed. Dr. Buhler's version is probably correct.

22. Near Sao Francisco de Sales, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil.

This is the famous "A.V.B." or "Adhemar" case. During the night of October 15/16, 1957, a 23-year-old farmer named Antônio Villas Boas saw a "bird-like" craft about 35 feet long and 23 feet wide land near him as he was ploughing with a tractor. The machine, which bore blinding lights, stalled his tractor, and came to rest on tripod legs about 10 feet high.

From the craft emerged four people in rough grey one-piece garments and tall helmets, who kidnapped him and took him aboard the machine, where he had sexual relations with a young woman, apparently one of their number.

The girl, extremely fair-skinned and freckled, had high cheek-bones, a very pointed chin, and vivid blue "Chinese-type" slant eyes, and was about 4 feet 8 inches high without helmet. The rest of the crew (not seen without helmets and space suits) were possibly about 5 feet 4 inches, or perhaps (if they had instruments inside their helmets) considerably less.

This case has been covered in very great detail in the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, and is mentioned here in outline only. *Antônio Villas Boas*
Sources: 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29.

23. Maracajá, State of Santa Catarina, S. Brazil.

At 10.30 a.m. on November 18, 1957, the peasant farmers Joao Ernani and Pedro Zilli heard a strange hum and then saw, from a distance of 200 metres, two circular aluminium-coloured discs and six medium-sized men of slim build and wearing "dark-grey suits glued to their bodies" returning to them. The discs, hovering at a metre or so above the ground, seemed to be about 10 feet wide. They rose with a sharp whistling sound, and bent some coconut palm trees almost double. At the same time, three more discs, unseen until then, rose from behind the trees. All five craft headed out over the South Atlantic.

Sources: 30; 31; 32; 19; 20; 21; 22.

24. Minduri, Brazil.

Just after dawn, one day in August, 1958 (precise date not established), two "giants", estimated to be six(!) metres in height and clad in brilliant red garb, were seen near Minduri by three witnesses. The

entities were walking up the side of a hill and only a rear view of them was secured.

(Compare, for red clothing, No. 31.)

Sources: 34; 22 (gives sketch of entities).

25. Paracurú, State of Ceará, N.E. Brazil.

At 7 p.m. on May 13, 1960, more than a hundred people watched a smooth, dark-grey circular craft manoeuvring and hovering overhead. It had a powerful light on its apex, and seemed to be about 60 feet wide.

At 4 a.m. next day, May 14, a farmer, Raimundo dos Santos, saw two landed discs on the beach near Paracurú, and several small pale-looking human-like entities standing beside them, apparently conversing. On seeing the farmer, the small entities beckoned to him, but he turned and fled. Returning later with other men, he found marks in the sand left by the discs.

Sources: 10; 35.

26. Province of La Pampa, Argentina.

On May 24, 1962, an Argentine television station reported that a woman had been taken to hospital suffering from shock, after seeing a landed flying saucer and two "robot-like" creatures near it. The woman's husband, like her a farm-worker, was also a witness. Argentine Air Force officials found a circle of scorched grass some 18 feet in diameter.

Sources: 36; 37; 38 (p. 25).

27. Crespo, Province of Entre Rios, Argentina.

On July 18, 1962, Doctor Gazúa, a well-known physician of the city of Paraná and regarded as a highly reliable personage, electrified the whole of Argentina, when he revealed that, near Crespo, he had seen a landed saucer beside a road and, near the saucer, two gigantic beings.

Source: 39.

28. Paraná, State of Entre Rios, Argentina.

On July 27 or 28, 1962, Ricardo Mieres, a seventeen-year-old student at the Colegio Nacional de Paraná, was riding his motorbicycle near Bajada Grande, five km. outside Paraná, when he encountered a very tall creature with a melon-shaped head, very long and almost white hair, and "three eyes which stared fixedly, without blinking". In his terror he tried to flee, but his engine had mysteriously gone dead. The creature came up and violently snatched his muffler from his neck. It then "did an about-turn, like a robot", and walked off, leaving footprints in the sandy soil.

The motorbicycle now functioned again, and the student rushed into town and gathered a party of other motorcyclists to hunt the "robot", but they found only the footprints, and the muffler lying on the road. There were several witnesses who saw something luminous fly over at great speed at the time.

(Note that this case occurred in the same area as No. 27, and only nine or ten days later.)

Source: 67.

29. The Diamantina abduction.

At Duas Pontes, near Diamantina, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil, soon after dawn on August 20, 1962, a poor diamond-pro prospector, Rivalino Mafra da

Silva, was mysteriously abducted or disintegrated by what appear to have been UFO agencies.

From later investigations, it was learnt that some days previously he had come upon some "small men" who seemed to be burying something. Some investigators have therefore assumed that he was done away with or removed because he had seen what it was not permitted to see.

On the evening of August 19, two glowing red spheres, the size of footballs, were seen, by a neighbour, flying over the man's hut, and during that night strange non-human forms about 1½ feet high entered the hut, peered at the family as they lay in bed, and voices were heard outside saying that they were going to kill Rivalino.

Soon after dawn, his twelve-year-old son opened the door, where he found two strange balls on the ground. One was black; the other black and white; and each had a tail and a sort of spike.

The father came out to look at the balls, which then joined up and leapt upon him, enveloping him in a cloud of yellow smoke, and he vanished. The last reports seen on this case said that it was still totally unexplained and that the Brazilian army had taken the boy into permanent custody, no doubt so that he should be prevented from saying any more to anyone about it.

Sources: 40; 41; 42; 43 (pp. 10-12).

30. Belo Horizonte, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil.

At 7.15 p.m. on August 28, 1963, three boys who were in their garden in the residential suburb of Familia Sagrada, Belo Horizonte, saw a large transparent luminous sphere float down, with four entities seated in it. One of these beings emerged and descended to the garden on two beams of brilliant light. He was a tall, slim man, about two metres in height, wearing a slightly inflated "diver's suit" of some material that resembled brown leather, gauntlets, and high black boots. Upon his extremely round and totally bald head the man wore a large round transparent helmet surmounted by a circular object. He appeared to have no ears or nose, his mouth appeared to open in a strange manner, *his complexion was a vivid red, and he had only one large brown eye, devoid of any eyebrow.*

The man seemed about to touch one of the boys and the eldest boy (aged 12) tried shortly afterwards to throw a brick at the entity when it had its back towards him, but it veered round, shot an orange beam at him from a square lamp on its chest and "paralysed" the boy's arm, so that he dropped the brick.

The luminous sphere described by the boys as the size of a large room, bore three tall antennae on the top. There were two other men inside it, identical with the one described, and a woman, who had fair hair drawn back in a sort of "pony-tail" style. The boys only had a full view of the faces of the man who emerged and the one who operated the controls, and both, they say, had only one eye, and the other two appeared no different. All had the vivid red skin.

This case only became widely known in the summer of 1965. Since then, Professor Hulvio Brant Aleixo and other investigators have interviewed the boys and the father of two of them, Senhor Alcides Gualberto, have proved the case most deeply, and find no reason to believe that the boys are not telling the truth.

The case will be described in detail in a future number of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. (Compare with Case 39.)

Sources: 44; 45.

31. Resistencia, Province of El Chaco, Argentina.

At 6.30 one evening in 1963 (date not established) the three-man crew of a freight train running from Presidencia La Plaza to Resistencia saw a tall being, "over two metres in height" and dressed in a one-piece red garment, walking along the railway line towards them. The being was human, had a pale face, long fair hair and was carrying something in both hands "as though making an offering". It looked like the body of a small child.

Suddenly, when the locomotive was not more than five metres from the entity, he "shot upwards as though in a whirlwind" and vanished.

Meanwhile, in Resistencia, at the same time of day, Justo Masin and his son were sitting in their garden at supper when "a strange being descended towards them". His description of this being, as given to the press, tallied in all respects with the account given by the train crew.

Source: 46.

32. State of Paraná, South Brazil.

In 1963 Paraná State was ravaged by very severe forest fires. At dawn one day, as a crowd of people stood watching the fires from a distance of 150 metres or so, they saw a huge machine "shaped like a basin, of a bright zinc colour", descend silently into the flames and smoke, where it hung motionless at a height of about four metres from the ground "as though held up by an invisible force".

It was about 35 metres in diameter and about eight metres in height. It hung there for about a quarter of an hour, seemingly protected by a field of repulsion, and to the astonishment of the watchers, "two or three tall, good-looking people" got out of it and began walking about picking up burnt material, stones, etc., in this protected zone around it.

Sources: 47; 48.

33. Monte Maíz, Province of Córdoba, Argentina.

At 3.30 a.m. on October 12, 1963, in a violent rain-storm, truck-driver Eugenio Douglas was driving along the road from Monte Maíz to Isla Verde when he was blinded by a bright light ahead of him and his truck ran into a ditch. Climbing out, he found the road barred by a huge oval metallic object which seemed at least 30 feet high and may have been wider than the road. From a door in the side of it emerged three huge "robots" in human form. He told the police later that he thought they might have

been as much as four or five metres in height, or even more. He was unable to describe their clothing, except that it seemed "stuck to their bodies" and that they wore helmets bearing short antennae "like the horns of a snail".

He fired several shots at them with his revolver and fled. They re-entered their craft, which "buzzed him" several times as he fled down the road and directed on to him the same burning pricking heat-rays which he had felt all over his body as his truck was approaching the UFO.

Despite the heavy rainfall, investigators found next day some footprints approximately 45-50 cms. long near his truck, the wiring of which was burnt out.

This case has been described at length in the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

Sources: 49; 50; 51; 52; 53.

34. Trancas, Province of Tucumán, Argentina.

At 9.30 p.m. on October 21, 1963, there occurred the famous "siege" of the lonely farmhouse near Trancas by a squadron of six discs which landed on or near the railway line close by the house. Subsequently some of the craft took up a defensive posture and focused powerful beams of light upon the house. The case has been covered in very great detail in the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, and is mentioned here only because entities were seen moving about around the landed discs on the railway line, though none of the witnesses were near enough to describe their size or appearance.

Sources: 54; 55; 56; 68; 51; 69; 52; 24 (p. 7); 46 (pp. 23-25).

35. Sauce Viejo, Province of Santá Fé, Argentina.

One night in December, 1963 (precise date not established), Cesar Tulio Gallardo, a railway worker, was sitting in his quarters in a stationary coach on a siding at Sauce Viejo, reading his paper and listening to the radio, when suddenly the radio failed and his carbide lamp went out. He went outside to see what was causing this, but seeing strange lights, came in again and shut the door. But at that moment "a being totally surrounded by lights" came in at the door at the other end of the coach. The dazzle from this entity was so terrible that the man shielded his eyes with his newspaper, whereupon the entity snatched the paper from him and tore it up.

Gallardo was able to note that the visitor's legs were clad in some sort of dark, shiny cloth. The visitor next seized an oil-can and emptied its contents into a sort of bottle which he produced from his clothing, after which he vanished through the same door where he had entered.

Shortly after Gallardo had told the police, passengers on an incoming train reported that they had just seen "a luminous man" walking along the railway track.

Sources: 57; 46 (pp. 25-26).

36. Colonia Castelli, near Resistencia, Territory of El Chaco, Argentina.

Early in May, 1964, as Alberto Kalbermatter was driving home with a truckload of timber, through a heavily forested area, the road was suddenly blocked by a huge dark human-like form, about three metres high, and with abundant black hair. He almost ran the creature down, and it emitted a guttural cry of tremendous volume.

Terrified, Kalbermatter stepped on the accelerator and fled.

When telling the press of his experience, he added that he thought it must have been "a being from another world" and that at the same spot, a few nights previously he had seen a large luminous object which seemed to be lodged among the branches of some trees.

Sources: 59; 60.

37. Pajas Blancas, Province of Córdoba, Argentina.

At 4.00 a.m. on June 5, 1964, a Buenos Aires doctor and his wife (names not disclosed) were driving in their car at a place about 30 km. from the Pajas Blancas international airport (and in the same area where Case 17 occurred in 1957). Like the truck-driver Eugenio Douglas, of Case 33, their engine failed, and they found themselves confronted by a huge and extraordinary machine blocking the road. Its very powerful light went out, leaving only a violet-coloured light coming from the object, and they sat there in great perplexity for about twenty minutes.

Suddenly a figure approached their car and asked in Spanish: "What's the matter, my friend?" The doctor replied that his engine had failed. The man suggested that he try again to start it. He did so, and it came on, and the headlights too, so that they could now see the machine ahead of them. The stranger then said: "Don't be afraid. I am a terrestrial(!) I am carrying out a mission on Earth. My name is R— D—. Tell Mankind about it, in your own fashion!" The man then walked away slowly and joined two beings dressed all in grey who had now appeared. All three entered the machine, which rose rapidly and vanished, leaving a violet-coloured trail.

Sources: 61; 62 (pp. 25-26).

38. Arica, Chile.

On June 15, 1964, a Chilean miner, Rafael Aguirre Donoso, was driving at a spot some 20 km. inland from Arica, when he saw a strange machine land. It was about 10 feet long and 3½ feet wide, and from it emerged two fair-complexioned men who, in a mixture of Spanish and English, asked him for some water. He gave them some. They then re-entered their machine which rose rapidly and vanished.

Sources: 70; 24 (p. 29).

39. Cofico, near Salta, Argentina.

Señor Chafredo Dagota of Pueyrredón, near Salta, saw a flying saucer touch down briefly at 9.00 p.m. on September 5, 1964. It "seemed to stand on a

kind of pillar" and gave out a blinding light. Near it he caught a blurred glimpse of two figures moving about.

(Note: There have been several South American reports of UFOs "standing on pillars". Some of the pillars may be lift shafts—see for example Case 17—while others may possibly be much more slender affairs, as in the famous French Case at Valensole in July, 1965.)

Sources: 71; 72 (p. 26).

40. San Miguel, Andes, Argentina.

In January, 1965, it was reported that an object had fallen from the sky at San Rafael, four kilometres from San Miguel, and a photograph of it appeared later in *FLYING SAUCER REVIEW* for May/June, 1965. The object, whatever it was, was subsequently removed by the Argentine Air Force. Most folk thought it was a satellite of some kind, but a few inhabitants of the area were convinced that it was a UFO and several said they had seen small individuals, near the object, who wore "strange divers' suits" which gave off a greenish phosphorescence. The case is therefore listed here for the record.

41. Torrent, near Santo Tomé, Province of Corrientes, N.E. Argentina.

In the early part of 1965 several reports appeared in the Buenos Aires press of attempts by "Martians" to abduct people in the north-eastern part of the country. The following is the only case in which details are available.

One night in the first week of February, a man living at Torrent, near Santo Tomé, called his neighbours to come outside and observe five luminous objects flying overhead. Then a transparent craft landed, and from it emerged five "Martians", nearly 2 metres high, each having only one eye in the centre of the forehead. On their heads were instruments giving off flashes of different colours. They entered a farmhouse and tried to seize a man, but withdrew in the face of the firm attitude of the villagers, and flew away.

On February 6, however, they returned and were seen by many people. Once again they tried to catch a man and failed. He escaped and gave the alarm. The villagers turned out in strength and fired their shotguns at the "Martians", seemingly with no effect.

This is the gist of a report from a Señor Rodrigo de Riana, who predicted that this would not be the end of the affair and that "they" would return.

(Note: Compare with Case 30 of a "one-eyed" man and transparent craft, and Case 33 of instruments on helmets.)

Source: 75.

42. Chalac, near Formosa, Argentina-Paraguay Frontier.

On February 21, 1965, several saucers were seen in flight, and one landed. Some fifty Indians of the Toba tribe stood amazed as three tall beings enveloped in luminous haloes descended from the craft and approached slowly. The Indians knelt and worshipped them with arms uplifted in the tradi-

tional Sun-worshipping ceremony of their ancestors, and heard a voice, coming from the visitors or the craft, saying that they should not fear, for the Space People would soon return to convince Earthmen of their existence, and to bring peace to the world. One Indian, attempting to approach the machine, was dissuaded from it with gestures. The visitors then slowly returned to the machine, bathed all the while in luminous beams emanating from its small wings. As the machine took off, its luminosity became blinding.

Argentine police officials were also witnesses, and took a number of photographs of the machine.

Source: 76; 17 (p. 13).

(Note: It has been suggested—I believe in the U.S.A.—that this story is bogus. However, Señor Oscar A. Galíndez, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW'S special correspondent in Argentina, has made careful enquiries and states that it is genuine and the photos were probably taken of *three landed craft and five crew members near them*. In July, 1965, Señor Galíndez knew the name of the senior Air Force official who had custody of the photos, and he has informed me of this name. In the meantime, of course, the usual Curtain of Silence has descended, and the usual smoke-screens are encountered.

It has also been said that the Chalac entities were small. Oscar Galíndez assures me that all the Argentine press accounts said they were large. G.C.)

43. Quilmes, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

At Quilmes, lying a little south-east of Buenos Aires, at 8.00 a.m. on July 20, 1965, Señor Ramón Eduardo Pereyra, resident of San Francisco Solano, was driving in his van past the spot called Monte de los Curas when he saw an object "like a parachute" drop silently from the sky into some trees on a hillside. Investigating, he found, in a clearing, a chromium-coloured, egg-shaped craft standing on metal legs. Its top part was transparent, and the lower part extremely smooth, with no joins or sutures. Beside the machine stood a blond young man who seemed to be studying a piece of paper. He was wearing a "plastic diver's suit", small boots, and had a sort of briefcase attached to his right leg. The witness got right up to the craft without being observed and peered through a port-hole. Inside, he saw a second man, seated at an instrument panel. At this point the man outside noticed him and came up with an angry expression. "What's up, Guv?" asked Pereyra, but without answering him the other stepped straight into the craft which at once rose to a height of about 30 metres and then moved away in level flight.

Source: 77.

44. Near Monte Grande (Argentina) and near Maciás, Province of Entre Rios (Argentina).

A thirty-seven-year-old Argentine shopkeeper named Felipe Martínez caused a good deal of hilarity in the national press when he announced that, on several occasions between 1949 and 1951, and on no less than three occasions in 1965, he had seen UFOs and had dealings with their occupants.

While hunting near the Monte Grande in April, 1965, he said, he saw a large egg-shaped craft, hovering a few metres from the ground at a distance of 300 metres from him. It had some kind of "rapid revolving ring" around it, and seemed to be quite silent.

Rushing enthusiastically towards it and shouting "Amigo!", he was suddenly struck by a paralysis which stopped him on the spot. A door opened in the craft, and a small man descended a ladder about 30 cms. wide. The little man, who was not much above 1 metre in height, wore a helmet and there were two cables linking the helmet to the saucer. The rest of his clothing consisted of a "diver's costume". They conversed, the little entity speaking slowly and with difficulty. He said that he and his people were friendly and that they "came from near the Moon". He called his machine a "sil", and said he would meet Martínez again on May 3, 1965. He also said that "they" required some help from us. Martínez replied that he was not in a position to give them much assistance, but that he would report the meeting to the Mitre Radio Station in Buenos Aires. "Yes, we know," said the little man, extending a clammy hand and promising to see him again on May 3.

The second encounter allegedly took place on that date, but no details about it seem to have been published.

The third meeting was at 11 p.m. on July 21, 1965, at Maciás, near Guardamonte (Province of Entre Rios), when he allegedly saw the same little man. When Martínez explained the very great difficulty that he had experienced in trying to find anybody to believe his story about meeting the little "Martian", the latter replied that they would soon be showing themselves to people everywhere on Earth. And, he added, Martínez must keep a further rendezvous with them, namely on December 3, 1965, when they would return, take away Martínez and his family, and then burn up the whole Earth as punishment for the failure to accept their existence. (South America was swept by a fantastic wave of reports—many of them in the newspapers—that "THEY" were going to invade the Earth in force on December 3, 1965, and it seems possible that the Martínez story may have been the origin of it all. G.C.)

In a later interview with a Buenos Aires paper (October 8), Martínez gave some additional details about the alleged entities. For example, he said that he had once been inside a saucer in which four of the crew were less than one metre in height while the fifth member was a blond man almost two metres in height, on whose arms there were metallic plates with numerous small lights which looked as though they might be part of an electronic communications system. He added that, on that occasion, the crew of the "sil" had put a space-suit on him, but this caused him to feel such a disturbance in his circulatory system and an acceleration of his heart that they took it off him.

(Note: This case presents many features reported

elsewhere; in particular the meetings on the same day of the month, and the instruments on the arms. As regards the "mixed crew", one of the French landing reports of 1954 mentions a man "of normal size" in association with small entities, and Cases 3 and 54 in the present summary also mention beings of different sizes in association. G.C.)
Sources: 78; 79; 80.

45. Carazinho, State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

On the evening of July 26, 1965, a 15-year-old boy named Adilon Batista Azevedo was lagging behind a party of youths who were going to a cinema. Passing across a piece of open ground on the outskirts of the town, he heard a strange hum and saw two cones of white light in the sky, and then saw two "roundish" craft (one larger than the other) land not far from him. Hiding behind the low circular wall of a well, he saw three entities emerge from one machine and two from the other. The two parties combined, and he could hear their speech, which sounded like nothing he had ever heard in his life.

The beings were about 1 metre 50 cms. in height, in helmets and one-piece space-suits of a dark colour and small boots. One of them had in his right hand a brilliantly luminous object like a wand.

They conversed in their sibilant language for about five minutes. Then each party walked round its machine three times, bending down and examining the hull. The boy estimated the diameter of the larger machine at 5 or 6 metres, and Dr. Buhler's SBEDV Bulletin shows the boy's sketches of craft and entities. (The latter resemble strikingly the sketches made by the Brazilian farmer Antônio Villas Boas of the people whom he met. See case 22.)

The inspection completed, they re-entered the machines, which took off with such fantastic speed that in a second or two they were just two more tiny spots of light among the stars.

Adilon ran on to join his friends at the cinema, but soon felt such a violent headache that, after half an hour or so, he had to seek a chemist who gave him some tablets. But to no avail, for the headache lasted five days. Greatly alarmed, the boy's father took him to a doctor, who prescribed medicines and rest for the headache and for a "disturbed heart".
Sources: 81; 82. (The second source has discrepancies in respect of the boy's name, the height of the entities—"almost two metres"—but I have preferred Dr. Buhler's account in SBEDV Bulletin 45/47 as more likely to be correct.)

46. Lima, Peru.

A boy living in the Peruvian capital claimed that, at about 7 p.m. on August 1, 1965, just as it was getting dark, he saw a UFO land on the roof of a building, and saw a creature emerge from it. He described the entity as "greenish" . . . "with hair all covered with green lights, and looking like a toad".

Two days later, however, another paper explained that the boy had now confessed . . . he had been reading too much Science Fiction.

(On the whole, one would be inclined to accept this explanation. But when we come to examine Case 47, together with another event which took place in Argentina a month later, one is not quite so sure. I give the "other event" below. It would not, of course, have been included in the present survey, since no *entity* was seen.)

Sources: 83; 84.

47. Lima, Peru.

According to a Reuter report from Lima on August 7, 1965, the authorities in that capital had recently arrested a band of dangerous cat-burglars, led by an individual with the nickname of "Pygmy". They had been masquerading as "Martians" and, taking advantage of the current fantastic wave of flying saucer reports in Lima, they had fitted themselves out with "space-suits", and had perpetrated a series of bold armed robberies and attacks against householders.

Source: 85.

(This report, which came right at the peak of the "Flying Saucer panic and psychosis" in Lima, should be read in conjunction with Case 46 and accompanying Note.

Incidentally, a great many of the more than 800 UFO reports received by FLYING SAUCER REVIEW from the Latin press in 1965 were, like this one, put out by the British news agency, Reuter. When I wrote to their London office recently and enquired why it was that none of these remarkable Reuter messages from Latin America got into our British press, they replied that it was now impossible to investigate such a question, as it was all so long ago. . .)

San Justo, Province of Santa Fé, Argentina.

According to *La Crónica Matutina* (Buenos Aires) of September 4, 1965, a certain Señor José Fernández, residing at 4,777, calle de Buenos Aires in this small town of N.E. Argentina, was awakened by a strange humming noise at 1.20 a.m. on September 3. The noise was coming from the flat roof of his own house.

Urged by his wife to investigate, he went up to look, and to his great astonishment beheld an oval object, apparently two metres in circumference, which was just rising into the air from his roof. It had a vivid luminosity, varying in colour between white and red, and was producing the hum. It went straight up like a helicopter, at great speed, and when he examined the spot where it had stood, he found strange marks and traces of combustion.

48. Venezuela.

A report dated August 6, 1965, from Caracas, capital of Venezuela, stated that a farmer in that country had seen a "mysterious object" land on his property and leave behind "a scorched area forty yards wide in his corn". "Three strange beings from Outer Space" emerged from the machine, but, when the farmer began walking towards them, they "were whipped back into it", and it took off at once.

Source: 86.

(This story, which in some astonishing way got into the final edition of the London *Evening News*, is one of the tiny handful of UFO reports from

Latin America that appeared in the British press during the *annus mirabilis* of 1965.

These entities were *whipped back*. Can this have any possible connection with the "cables" described in Case 44?)

49. **Cruzeiros, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil.**

According to a Franco-Press report dated August 14, 1965, from Rio de Janeiro, a railway worker named Joao do Rio of the village of Cruzeiros was quietly fishing in the River Paraiba when a flying saucer landed nearby, and from it there emerged a strange little man, some 70 cms. in height, with large luminous eyes, who addressed the fisherman in perfect Portuguese, said that he was from a flying saucer from another world, and authorised Joao do Rio to relate the occurrence to his fellow-countrymen.

Before re-entering the saucer, the little man gave him a strange piece of metal, of a kind that does not exist on Earth, which piece of metal was now undergoing examination at the laboratories of the Brazilian National Railways Coachbuilding Works, with a view to the determination of its composition.

Meanwhile, neighbours of Joao do Rio were quoted as saying that he had always been regarded as a very serious and entirely reliable individual.

Sources: 87; 88; 89.

(Note: This is another one that got into the British press—the *Yorkshire Post* of August 13, perhaps because it sounded so comical that nobody would take it seriously. The name Joao do Rio—"John o' the River"—certainly sounds concocted. But the essential basis of the story may well be authentic.)

50. **Salto, N.W. Uruguay.**

At 11 p.m. on or about August 15, 1965, five persons travelling in a car saw a blinding light, heard a terrifying hum, and saw a UFO land right in front of them on the road. It stalled the engine of their car. The vivid white light of the UFO changed to red, then green, and then yellow, from time to time, after which it dimmed enough for them to see that what lay before them was a leaden-coloured object about three metres high and occupying the whole width of the road. It was only about three or four metres from their car. Three of the people in the party fainted, while the other two sat there petrified with fear.

Inside the UFO was a green light, and it enabled them to see that inside the craft there were three beings who looked human and were moving about and moving their arms.

Suddenly, numerous bursts of reddish-yellow flame shot from the sides of the machine, it rose to about one metre above the road, and the terrible hum began again. Then the machine shot straight upwards and vanished.

Source: 90.

51. **Lima, Peru.**

On the evening of August 17, 1965, a Peruvian woman named Hilda Santa Cruz, an employee of the

police authorities, was visited by "an extraterrestrial being, presumably a Martian". He knocked upon the door of her house with the evident purpose of paying her a visit. When she gave the alarm, neighbours appeared, but he had vanished, and all that was seen was a luminous sphere which passed overhead immediately afterwards at a fantastic speed towards the west.

Source 91.

52. **Mexico City, Mexico.**

At 8.30 a.m. on August 19, 1965, two Mexican students (brothers) named Yago and Payo Rodriguez allegedly saw a large luminous disc, surmounted by a cupola, land in an open field near the Mexican National Polytechnic Institute. They said that the landing-gear of the craft consisted of a great tripod, and that the machine had a sort of "radiator" beneath it which, as it touched down, burnt the grass all around.

From the disc emerged two small beings about 80 cms. in height and wearing "gas-masks", who left on the ground, in front of the astonished and frightened students, a piece of strange metal. The "dwarfs" then re-entered their machine, which at once flew away.

The students picked up the piece of metal, which bore a peculiar inscription, and handed it over to the Laboratory of the National Polytechnic Institute, where it was undergoing examination.

Scientists from the Institute interrogated the two students and made a careful investigation of the alleged landing-site, where, in addition to the burnt grass and the marks of the tripod, they found drops of some strange sort of fluid, presumably fuel.

A journalist and a photographer, both of the staff of the newspaper *El Gráfico*, testified that on the morning of August 24, they went to the spot indicated by the students and there saw the scorched grass and the marks left by the tripod. Large numbers of curiosity-seekers also visited the site and inspected the evidence.

Sources: 92; 93; 94.

53. **Mar del Plata, Argentina.**

Eduardo Luján Yacobi, aged 25, and his wife, Teresa Ernestina Acuña de Yacobi, were returning at 11.00 p.m. on August 20, 1965, to their home at 206 calle San Luis in this city on the Atlantic coast (which has had a remarkable number of UFO sightings) when, at the spot where the calle 9 de julio crosses 216th street, right inside the city, they heard a loud humming and saw a luminous oval revolving object, emitting flashes, pass overhead at a height of no more than 40 metres or so, brushing the tops of the trees. The machine landed at a distance of some 200 metres from them, and they saw figures moving around it as though attending to some defect. These were shining violet-coloured or reddish-coloured figures.

Yacobi wanted to go nearer, but his frightened wife dissuaded him. They remained and watched until the figures re-entered the machine, which took

off and was out of sight in a few seconds.

There were other witnesses, so it was later established, who saw either the reddish object fly over or heard the hum.

Source: 95.

54. Mexico City, Mexico.

One of the most extraordinary stories yet told came on August 23, 1965, from Mexico City, where it was claimed that a party of three students of the La Salle University and another party of boys from a local secondary school had—quite separately and quite unknown to each other—had identical meetings with strange visitors.

The substance of their accounts to the press is as follows. They had encountered, somewhere not far from the city, a huge landed disc 50 metres wide, of a shining metal resembling stainless steel, and emitting a most intense white light.

The crew of this craft were beings entirely like Earth men, but 2 metres 10 cms. in height, with fair hair and blue eyes, and clad in seamless one-piece garments having a metallic appearance and of some unknown fibre.

Both parties of students claimed that they had been invited into this craft and taken out on a three-hour journey to a huge Space Station as large as the grounds of the University.

During the flights, both parties noticed that the most profound silence prevailed in the disc, and they were told that their hosts communicated with each other entirely by telepathy and that the many instruments to be seen in the craft were not manually operated at all, but operated by thought-power.

Arriving at the gigantic Space-station, they found it occupied by many other extraterrestrial beings who differed greatly among themselves as to size and appearance and were from various sources in our solar system. They also met there a whole Brazilian family who, it seems, had got lost in the jungles of their own country and had been picked up by the visitors. Everywhere aboard the Space-station the same silence prevailed.

The visitors claimed to be from Ganymede (as large as Mercury, it is the third moon of Jupiter). They said that they were a thousand years ahead of us and that, in addition to Spanish, they knew a great many of our Earth languages. One of the accounts says that they said they knew over 700.

They said that they would make a mass-landing on the Earth in October, 1965, for the purpose of effecting a "peaceful conquest", and of teaching Earth man how to use the power of thought properly and constructively, and not destructively, as we do at present.

(Note: Compare with Case 3. Kraspedon's book will of course be known in Mexico, and this case may be fraudulent and based on it. However, everything pertinent must be placed on record, and it is important to note that there has been a great deal of material in Latin America pertaining to highly advanced beings said to inhabit Ganymede. These stories and rumours about Ganymede go back at least to 1950, and may all have had their origins

in certain alleged psychic contacts made with Space entities through mediums in Buenos Aires. There may be nothing in it all; all these tales may spring from this original psychic report, but it is essential that every claim be placed on record.)

Sources: 96; 97; 98; 99; 100.

55. Cuzco, Peru.

Shortly before noon on August 20, 1965, numerous people, including an engineer, Señor Alberto Ugarte, and his wife, and a Señor Elwin Voter, saw a tiny disc land on a terrace of the ancient Inca stone fortress of Sacsahuaman, just outside Cuzco. The disc was about 1½ metres wide, of a vivid silvery colour, and from it there emerged two small beings of strange shape and dazzling brightness.

Discovering that there were so many people about, the little creatures at once went back into the disc, which took off rapidly and vanished westwards.

Sources: 101; 102; 103.

56. Near Arequipa, Peru.

According to the Lima newspaper *La Prensa* of August 31, 1965, two people had recently been driving along the Pan-American Highway when, at a place some 20 km. from Arequipa, they saw "a strange being, a Martian", who "resembled a shrub, was only 80 cms. high, and had only one eye."

The creature was of a blackish colour. In addition to its single golden coloured eye in the head, it also had "other smaller eyes located up and down the body."

A few seconds later, they saw a flying saucer pass overhead.

Source: 104.

57. Huánuco, Peru.

At 5 a.m. on September 1, 1965, a foreigner who was unwilling to give his name for publication, saw a UFO of oval shape land, at very close range, on an air-strip belonging to a big estate. An entity emerged, some 85 cms. high, and with a head twice the size of ours. Seeing the man, the creature began to gesticulate and make signs as though trying to communicate. Failing to make himself understood, the being re-entered the machine, which became luminous and then vanished straight up into the sky.

The interesting point is that, beforehand, the man had experienced a strange sensation which seemed to impel him to go to the spot where the craft landed. Source: 105; 106 (Mr. Donald Hanlon's correspondent in Peru, who sent him an account of this case, knows the witness).

58. Puno, S.E. Peru.

Late at night on September 8, 1965, in the patio of a house on the calle Acora in this town near Lake Titicaca, a seven-year-old boy saw seven beings 80 cms. high each with only one eye. He ran to get help and when his family arrived all they saw was an immensely bright light rising rapidly into the sky. At almost the same time, a well-known sports writer, Jorge Chaves, was driving with his family in the adjacent suburbs of Juli and Pomata, when they saw a strange object settle gently on the road ahead. Chaves tried to approach it, but it rose and vanished at great speed.

During much of August and September there were scores of UFO sightings in Peru. This particular report was confirmed to be correct by the editor of *El Comercio* (Lima), Peru's most serious paper. Source: 106.

59. Sao Joao, State of Pernambuco, N.E. Brazil.

At 8.30 a.m. on September 10, 1965, Antônio Pau Ferro, a 45-year-old peasant farmer of Negro race, was working in his field of maize, when he heard "a strange rushing and whistling noise" and, turning round, he saw two luminous discs about 1½ metres wide and 60 cms. thick (one newspaper says 3 metres wide and one metre deep) landing slowly a little further down the hill from him. When they were about 30 cms. from the ground they stopped and shot up again to about 5 metres, leaving below them two small beings of 70 or 80 cms. who had apparently emerged from them.

The little creatures were man-like, well-built and proportioned, with beardless faces and amazingly smooth reddish-brown complexions, "just like wax", and normal eyes. They wore tight-fitting one-piece garments, but he was too disconcerted to take in more details.

In terror he stood clutching his mattock in one hand and hanging on to a tree with the other. The creatures approached but apparently perceived his fear, and turned away. He heard them talking in an unintelligible language. Just as he was thinking to himself: "can these be the flying saucer people of whom we have been hearing?", they both suddenly turned round, smiled, and began edging back towards him, examining a tomato plant on the way and picking one of its fruits. But they soon turned away again, the hovering discs descended over them, and apparently took them aboard, for when the discs shot vertically into the air with a high-pitched whistle, the little men were gone.

The terrified witness told a neighbouring farmer, Oligario Guilherme da Rocha, what he had seen. During his investigations on the spot in August, 1966, Dr. W. Buhler saw Senhor da Rocha, who said that when the Negro was telling him about the little men, he was trembling so much that he could not remain on his feet and had to sit down, and his face, instead of being the dark colour normal to his race, was positively yellow.

Dr. Buhler discovered that although nobody else had seen the discs or entities, two people in the village had heard the strange loud hum.

Sources: 107; 108; 109; 116.

60. Huancavelica, Andean Region, Peru.

Another Reuter report, dated September 13, 1965, from Lima to the Argentine and Brazilian press (it did not reach the British papers!) stated that, on September 12, two small "Martians" were seen near Huancavelica, south-east of Lima, and that shortly afterwards a squadron of one large leading disc and four smaller discs flew around over the district for three or four minutes and were seen by hundreds of Peruvian peasants and also by many officials.

Meanwhile, a week previously, at 5 a.m. on Sun-

day, September 12, Lt. Sebastián Mancha, the military officer administering the small nearby Andean town of Santa Bárbara, had watched, for the space of two minutes, two "Martians", 80 cms. in height, walking about on the snow near Lake Ceulacochoa. When they got into their saucer and flew away, there was a noise like thunder, and marks were left in the snow by the machine. During the same night many residents of Huancavelica watched two UFOs flying about above the town for two hours.

Sources: 110; 111; 112; 106.

61. Pichaca, District of Puno, South-East Peru.

At 4.30 p.m. on September 20, 1965, in the small town of Pichaca, a shepherdess saw six entities between 80 and 90 cms. in height emerge from a landed UFO. They were talking in an incomprehensible language which sounded to her "like the cackling of geese". She fled and hid. The creatures left some marks on the ground, consisting of a liquid resembling oil. The clothing of the entities was white and emitted intermittent flashes of light.

Source: 106.

62. Arequipa, Southern Peru.

On September 29, 1965, two men named Julio López de Romaña and Antonio Chaves Bedoya were travelling by car when they narrowly missed running down a strange being that was on the road. It was about 80 cms. in height and had only one eye. It had silver and golden stripes around its body. Shortly afterwards, a UFO appeared and flew along above the car for some time. A few minutes later, at a place 20 km. from there, a UFO was seen by various people, flying very low.

(This report was checked by the chief editor of the Lima newspaper *La Prensa*, a very serious paper, and the Arequipa police have a file on the case.)

Source: 106.

63. Santiago del Estero, N.W. Argentina.

According to a report dated October 4, 1965, from Santiago del Estero, a schoolboy, Luís Ramírez, and the schoolgirls María Adela Cabaña and Rosa Carbajal, pupils of the Argentine National School No. 982 at Puesto Beltrán, in the Loreto district, were going to get some water from a reservoir not far from their school when they encountered a gigantic being which rolled on the ground and then vanished mysteriously in a cloud of dust.

Source: 113.

64. Salta, Northern Argentina.

On or about October 4, 1965, a schoolboy, Santos Vallejos, and two schoolgirls, Antonia Aparti and Adela Sánchez, were on their way to school (the Libertador General San Martín School) when, at a place where the road runs through wooded hills, they noticed "several creatures of short stature, greenish skin, and only remotely resembling human beings".

The creatures tried to catch the children, who fled in terror to the school, where they told their story to the headmaster. The latter commented that a similar case took place two years ago.

Source: 113.

65. Alto dos Cruzeiros, Municipality of Canhotinho, State of Pernambuco, N.E. Brazil.

This case caused a sensation in the Brazilian press and set the whole State of Pernambuco in an uproar.

On October 26, 1965, a saucer was seen flying over the area, and at about noon a 56-year-old mechanic named José Camilho Filho, a man of some education and of excellent repute, ran into two entities who may have belonged to its crew.

Passing along a road through a belt of scrubland containing many banana trees, he suddenly rounded a bend and beheld two young people sitting on the stump of a fallen banana tree. This in itself at once struck him as odd, for even small children know better than to sit on such things, as they leave ineradicable stains on clothing. But when the two people jumped to their feet, he saw that they were only 80 or 90 cms. in height and certainly not normal folk.

Their complexions were brown, and their faces "shrivelled" and furrowed like those of old people. (Note this complete contrast with Case 59.) Their hair was white, their heads rather large in proportion to their bodies and very round, and their eyes were "slit" like those of Orientals but, he thought, proportionately larger than in human beings. One of the little men had a sparse beard and wore a dark peaked cap. The other was bare-headed. Both appeared to have white hands (possibly white gloves?).

One was carrying under his arm a rod-shaped object about 50 cms. long and about as thick as an electric torch. When he saw the Brazilian and jumped up, he "looked so astonished that it seemed his eyes would leap from their sockets", and he made a gesture with the other hand towards this apparatus under his arm as though thinking of using it against him. The other little man, who seemed much less alarmed, wore a blue shirt-like garment, olive-green trousers, and "shoes which looked like tennis shoes". The material of his clothing looked "tropical" and "shiny". But the most remarkable feature was his "luminous belt" (described in some accounts as a "luminous shield"). This covered the upper part of his chest, from shoulder to shoulder, and from it there flashed out vivid lights, bluish-red, yellow, and green, "like the flashes from an electric welding kit, so bright that you could not look at it".

Between the entities stood a cylinder about 1 metre 20 cms. high and 15 cms. in diameter. The man with the flashing lights, who was the nearer, now jumped to his feet also and grabbed this cylinder by a handle in the middle of it, and began running off, staggering as he did so, and he collided with his companion so that both nearly fell to the ground. The Brazilian meanwhile had also taken to his heels, but looked back in time to see them vanish among the trees.

Two local people said later that at just about the time in question they saw a light or a luminous body flying overhead. Dr. Walter Buhler visited Canho-

tinho in August, 1966, made exhaustive enquiries, and questioned José Camilho Filho in detail. Sources: 114; 109.

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The Landing at Socorro

New Light on a Classic Case

BY W. T. POWERS

The well-known sighting of a landing and take-off of a UFO on April 24, 1964, by Officer Zamora of the Socorro, New Mexico, Police Department, has been discussed previously, but there remains some information that has not yet been published. In this paper are presented a transcript of Zamora's initial report, written as he talked to several investigators. The initial portion of the report, written by the principal investigator, is somewhat edited, because one of the persons present happened to be a member of a government agency and did not wish any implication that this agency was officially investigating the incident—he was there purely by accident, acting as a private citizen. The agency is therefore not identified.

Also presented here are some interesting deductions from the information gathered by the officers who turned up on the scene immediately after departure of the object.

UFO Report, 24 April 1964

"I, Richard T. Holder, Captain, USA, 095042, Up-Range Commander, was notified by 1/Lt. Hicks, Executive Officer, Co C, USAG, that he had just been notified by Mr. B. of a reported UFO in the area. Lt. Hicks said that Mr. B. would like for me to contact him at the State Police Office, Socorro, if possible. I tried to call, unsuccessfully, then started dressing. While dressing, approximately three minutes later, Mr. B. called me, informed me of the UFO report. I stated that I would be at the office (State Police) in about five minutes. When I arrived Mr. B. introduced himself; we each examined the other's credentials and found them satisfactory. Officer Lonnie Zamora, Socorro Police Department, was present, and was introduced by Mr. B. as the witness (only witness initially) to the UFO. We both then interviewed Officer Zamora, and this is substantially represented in entirety by the enclosed statements. We then departed for the scene of the reported landing of the UFO. En route (Mr. B. and I went by the same vehicle) we stopped by the residence of Sgt. Castle, NCOIC SRC M.P., who then accompanied us to the site and assisted in taking the enclosed measurements and observations. Present when we arrived were Officer Zamora, Officers Melvin Ratzlaff, Bill Pyland, all of the Socorro Police Department, who assisted in making the measurements. When we had completed examination of the area, Mr. B., Officer Zamora and I returned to the State Police Office in Socorro, then completed these reports. Upon arrival at the office location in the Socorro County Building, we were

informed by Nep Lopez, Sheriff's Office radio operator, that approximately three reports had been called in by telephone of a blue flame of light in the area. Initial sighting was made by Officer Zamora at approximately 1750—I was notified by Lt. Hicks at approximately 1910. These reports were not entered on the dispatcher's log so no time on these reports is available—the dispatcher indicated that the times were roughly similar. Reports were completed at approximately 0100, April 25. I requested that I be notified in the event of a similar occurrence or report.

(Signed) Richard T. Holder
Captain Ord/C

"NOTE: By request of ——— please do not refer to ——— as participating in any fashion—use of local law enforcement authorities is acceptable."

Zamora's interview

"Socorro, New Mexico; April 24, 1964. Lonnie Zamora, 606 Reservoir Street, Socorro, New Mexico, 835-1134, Officer at Socorro Police Department above five years, office phone 835-6941, now on 2:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. shift.

"About 5:45 p.m., April 24, 1964, while in Socorro 2 Police Car ('64 Pontiac, white) started to chase a car due south from west side of Court House. Car was apparently speeding and was about three blocks in front. At point on Old Rodeo Street (extension of Park Street, south) near George Morillo residence (about one-half mile south of Spring Street) the chased car was going straight ahead toward rodeo grounds. Car chased was a new black Chevrolet (it might have been [boy's name] who is about 17). Chased car still about three blocks ahead. Lonnie Zamora alone.

"At this time, I heard a roar and saw a flame in the sky to the southwest some distance away—possibly one-half mile or a mile. Came to mind that a dynamite shack in that area had blown up, decided to leave chased car go.

"Flame was bluish and sort of orange too. Could not tell size of flame. Sort of motionless flame, slowly descending. Was still driving car and could not pay too much attention to the flame. It was a narrow type of flame. It was like a 'stream down'—a funnel type—narrower at top than at bottom. Flame possibly three degrees or so in width—not wide.

"Flame about twice as wide at bottom as top, and about four times as high as top was wide. Did not notice any object at top, did not note if top of flame was level. Sun was to west and did not help

glasses. Could not see bottom of flame because it was behind the hill.

"No smoke noted. Noted some 'commotion' at bottom—dust? Possibly from windy day—wind was blowing hard. Clear, sunny sky otherwise—just a few clouds scattered over area.

"Noise was a roar, not a blast. Not like a jet. Changed from high frequency to low frequency and then stopped. Roar lasted possibly ten seconds, was going towards it at that time on the rough gravel road. Saw flame about as long as heard the sound. Flame same colour as best as recall. Sound distinctly from high to low until disappeared. Windows both were down. No other spectators noted—no traffic except the car in front—and car in front might have heard it but possibly did not see it because car in front was too close to hill in front, to see flame.

"After the roar and flame, did not note anything, while going up the somewhat steep, rough hill—had to back up and try again, two more times. Got up about halfway first time, wheels started skidding, roar still going on, had to back down and try again before made the hill. Hill about 60 feet long, fairly steep and with loose gravel and rock. While beginning third time, noise and flame not noted.

"After got to top, travelled slowly on the gravel road westwardly. Noted nothing for awhile—for possibly ten or fifteen seconds, went slow, looking around for the shack—did not recall exactly where the dynamite shack was.

"Suddenly noted a shiny type object to south about 150 to 200 yards. It was off the road. At vision. Had green sunglasses over prescription (sic) first glance, stopped. It looked, at first, like a car turned upside down. Thought some kids might have turned it over. Saw two people in white coveralls very close to object. One of these persons seemed to turn and look straight at my car and seemed startled—seemed to quickly jump somewhat.

"At this time I started moving my car towards them quickly, with idea to help. Had stopped about only a couple of seconds. Object was like aluminium—it was whitish against the mesa background, but not chrome. Seemed like (oval, long axis vertical, see figure 1) in shape and I, at first glance, took it to be an overturned white car. Car appeared turned up like standing on radiator or on trunk, at this first glance.

"The only time I saw these two persons was when I had stopped, for possibly two seconds or so, to glance at the object. I don't recall noting any particular shape or possibly any hats, or headgear. Those persons appeared normal in shape—but possibly they were small adults or large kids.

"Then paid attention to road while drove toward scene. Radioed to sheriff's office 'Socorro 2 to Socorro, possible 10-40 (accident). I'll be 10-6 (busy) out of the car, checking the car down in the arroyo.'

"Stopped car, was still talking on radio, started to get out, mike fell down, reached back to pick up mike, then replaced radio mike in slot, got out of

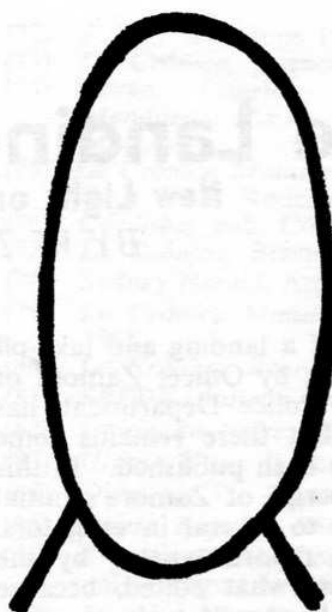


Figure 1 First view of object as sketched by Zamorra from 0.15 miles, looking down at it.

"Hardly turned around from car, when heard roar (was not exactly a blast), very loud roar—at that close was real loud. Not like a jet—know what jets sound like. Started low frequency quickly, then rose in frequency (higher tone) and in loudness—from loud to very loud. At same time as roar saw flame. Flame was under the object. Object was starting to go straight up—slowly up. Object slowly rose straight up. Flame was light blue and at bottom was sort of orange colour. From this angle, saw what might be the side of object (not end, as first noted). Difficult to describe flame. Thought, from roar, it might blow up. Flame might have come from underside of object, at middle, possibly a four-foot area—very rough guess. Cannot describe flames farther except blue and orange. No smoke, except dust in immediate area.

"As soon as saw flame and heard roar, turned away, ran away from object but did turn head toward object. Bumped leg on car—back fender area. Car facing southwest.

"Object was oval (with long axis horizontal) in shape. It was smooth—no windows or doors. As roar started it was still on or near ground. Noted red lettering of some type, like (see figure 2). Insignia about 2½ feet high and two feet wide, guess. Was in middle of object, like (shows insignia centred in object oval). Object still like aluminium—white.

"After fell by car and glasses fell off, kept running to north, with car between me and object. Glanced back couple of times. Noted object to rise to about level of car, about 20 to 25 feet guess—took, I guess, about six seconds when object started to rise and I glanced back. I guess I ran about halfway to where I ducked down—about fifty feet from the car—is where I ducked down, just over the edge of hill. I guess I had run about 25 feet when I glanced back and saw the object about level with the car and it appeared directly over the place where it rose from.

"I was still running and I jumped just over the

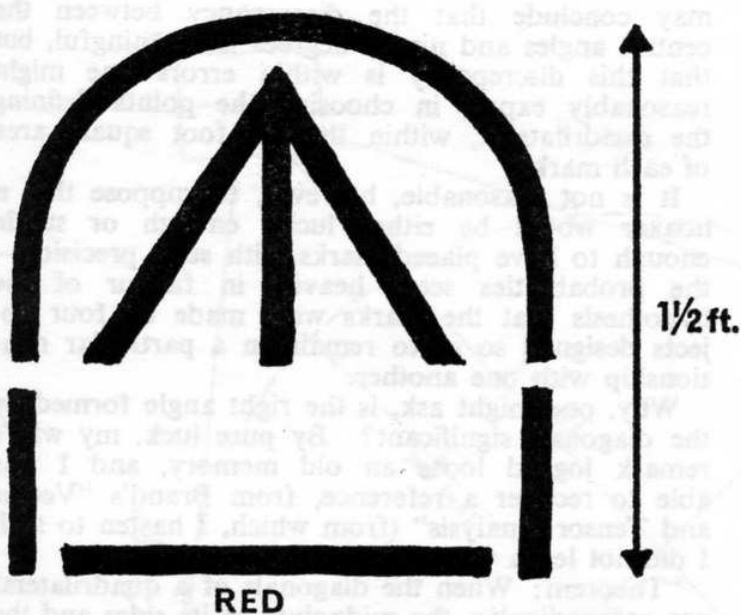


Figure 2
Zamora's Sketch of "Insignia"

hill—I stopped because I did not hear the roar. I was scared of the roar, and I had planned to continue running down the hill. I turned around toward the object and at the same time put my head toward ground, covering my face with arms. Being that there was no roar, I looked up, and I saw the object going away from me, in a southwest direction. When the roar stopped, heard a sharp tone whine from high tone to low tone. At the end of roar was this whine and the whine lasted maybe a second. Then there was complete silence about the object. That's when I lifted up my head and saw object going away from me. It did not come any closer to me. It appeared to go in a straight line and at same height—possibly 10 to 15 feet from the ground, and it cleared the dynamite shack by about three feet. Shack about eight feet high. Object was travelling very fast. It seemed to rise up, and take off immediately across country. I ran back to my car and as I ran back I kept an eye on the object. I picked up my glasses (I left the sun glasses on the ground), got into the car, and radioed to Nep Lopez, radio operator, to 'look out the window, to see if you can see an object'. He asked, 'what is it?' I answered 'It looks like a balloon.' I don't know if he saw it. If Nep looked out his window, which faces north, he couldn't have seen it. I did not tell him at the moment which window to look out of.

"As I was calling Nep, I could still see the object. The object seemed to lift up slowly, and to 'get small' in the distance very fast. It seemed to just clear the Box Canyon or Six Mile Canyon mountain. It disappeared as it went over the mountains. It had no flame whatsoever as it was travelling over the ground, and made no smoke or noise.

"Feeling in good health. Last drink—two or three beers—was over a month ago. Noted no odours. Noted no sounds other than described. Gave direc-

tions to Nep Lopez at radio and to Sergeant M. S. Chavez to get there. Went down to where object was (had been), and I noted the brush was burning in several places. At that time, I heard Sgt. Chavez (New Mexico State Police at Socorro) calling me on radio for my location, and I returned to my car, told him he was looking at me. Then Sgt. Chavez came up, asked me what the trouble was, because I was sweating and he told me I was white, very pale. I asked the Sergeant to see what I saw, and that was the burning brush. Then Sgt. Chavez and I went to the spot, and Sgt. Chavez pointed out the tracks. When I first saw the object (when I thought it might be a car) I saw what appeared to be two legs of some type from the object to the ground. At the time, I didn't pay much attention to what it was—I thought it was an accident, I saw the two persons. I didn't pay attention to the two 'legs'. The two 'legs' were at the bottom of the object, slanted outwards to the ground. The object might have been about three and a half feet from the ground at that time. I just glanced at it.

"Can't tell how long saw object second time (the 'close' time), possibly twenty seconds—just a guess—from time got out of car, glanced at object, ran from object, jumped over edge of hill, then got back to car and radio as object disappeared.

"As my mike fell as I got out out of the car, at scene area, I heard about two or three loud 'thumps', like someone hammering or shutting a door or doors hard. These 'thumps' were possibly a second or less apart. This was just before the roar. The persons were not seen when I got up to the scene area.

"Just before Sgt. Chavez got to the scene, I got my pen and drew a picture of the insignia."

(End of Narrative)

Distances from Object:

- First sighting of flame approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.
- First sighting of object with people (2) by object —0.15 mile.
- Second sighting of object where insignia observed —103 feet.
- Object started to depart or lift off surface.
- Third sighting of object; object left surface, object departing, approximately 200 feet.
- Followed by diagram showing two footprints; indentations $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in soft sand.

Deductions

After the sighting was first reported to Holder, as mentioned in the text, a trip was made to the site, where measurements of the marks left in the ground were taken. These measurements did not seem to match the sketch on which they were drawn, the proportions being obviously wrong, so a scale drawing was made. My wife remarked that the diagonals of the quadrilateral seemed to cross at right angles.

This remark led me to wonder just how accurate the measurements had been. Since six measurements were made when any five would suffice to define the figure, there was a possibility of checking the internal consistency of the measurements.

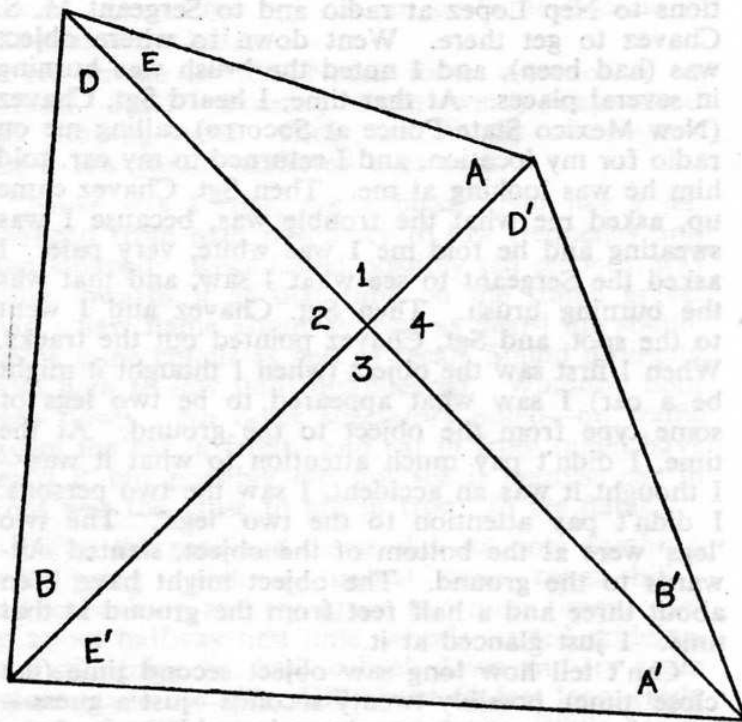


Figure 3 References For Angles

The procedure was as follows: First, the angles formed by each diagonal and one side of the figure were calculated, from the trigonometric formula giving the sine of one angle of a triangle as a function of the lengths of the three sides: this led to eight angles, having values as follows (see Fig. 3):

A = 62° 48'	A' = 42° 30'
B = 40° 24'	B' = 22° 01'
D = 49° 10'	D' = 67° 18'
E = 27° 33'	E' = 47° 53'

From these angles the four central angles could be computed. These angles were:

Angle 1 = 89° 39'	Angle 3 = 89° 37'
Angle 2 = 90° 26'	Angle 4 = 90° 41'

The mean difference between each angle and 90° was 28 minutes of arc. Knowing this, one may ask how much deviation of the location of a mark (at right angles to one end of a diagonal) would produce this angular error: at the end of the 19-foot diagonal, the allowable error is two inches.

Computing the length of each diagonal from the two adjacent sides and the opposite angle, discrepancies of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at most are found. This indicates that the measurements were internally consistent to within that figure, which is certainly reasonable for a tape measurement over rough ground. This fact may seem at first to indicate that the central angles depart significantly from 90 degrees, since a two-inch error (at worst) is required to give the observed deviation from 90 degrees. The marks that were measured, however, were about two feet square; it is not at all unreasonable to suppose that a cumulative error equivalent to two inches at the end of one diagonal occurred in the process of determining the centres of the marks before measurement. Thus we

may conclude that the discrepancy between the central angles and ninety degrees is meaningful, but that this discrepancy is within errors one might reasonably expect in choosing the points defining the quadrilateral, within the two-foot square area of each mark.

It is not reasonable, however, to suppose that a hoaxer would be either lucky enough or subtle enough to have placed marks with such precision—the probabilities seem heavily in favour of the hypothesis that the marks were made by four objects designed so as to remain in a particular relationship with one another.

Why, one might ask, is the right angle formed by the diagonals significant? By pure luck, my wife's remark jogged loose an old memory, and I was able to recover a reference, from Brand's "Vector and Tensor Analysis" (from which, I hasten to add, I did not learn very much):

"Theorem: When the diagonals of a quadrilateral are perpendicular, the midpoints of its sides and the feet of the perpendiculars dropped from them on the opposite sides all lie on a circle described about the mean centre of the vertices."

This theorem is interesting because only three points are required to define completely a circle: a four-sided figure in general, can have only three of its midpoints on one circle, the remaining one lying off the circle. A figure having all four midpoints on the same circle, therefore, is a very special case. If we suppose that the marks were made by landing gear, it then becomes of interest to ask what might be the reason for giving them this singular relationship, since otherwise their arrangement seems to be quite haphazard, and not like any design one normally would encounter. Indeed, the only aspect of the arrangement of the marks that gives one any feeling at all of orderliness is in the apparently exact orientation of the diagonals.

To see how the theorem applied, the circle was actually constructed—as advertised, it did indeed intersect the midpoints of the sides, as closely as the figure could be plotted. This is shown on Figure 4—Figure 4 also shows the locations of the "footprints" and the four burn marks; reproduced on the figure are the remarks which were found on the original sketch.

As is apparent, the centre of the circle is directly over Burn No. 1, one of the two which were apparently applied in a straight-down direction. A straight-down burn puts one in mind either of the final moment of landing or of takeoff: in either case, the burn would have to be directly under the centre of gravity of an object arriving or departing vertically—the departure, at least, was observed to take place vertically at first.

This means, of course, that the centre of gravity of the alleged vehicle was directly over Burn No. 1, and very nearly if not exactly over the centre of the circle drawn on the Figure. By examination of the Figure, it is apparent that if the weight were supported by struts going to the *midpoints* of the four sides, equal weight would be supported by each

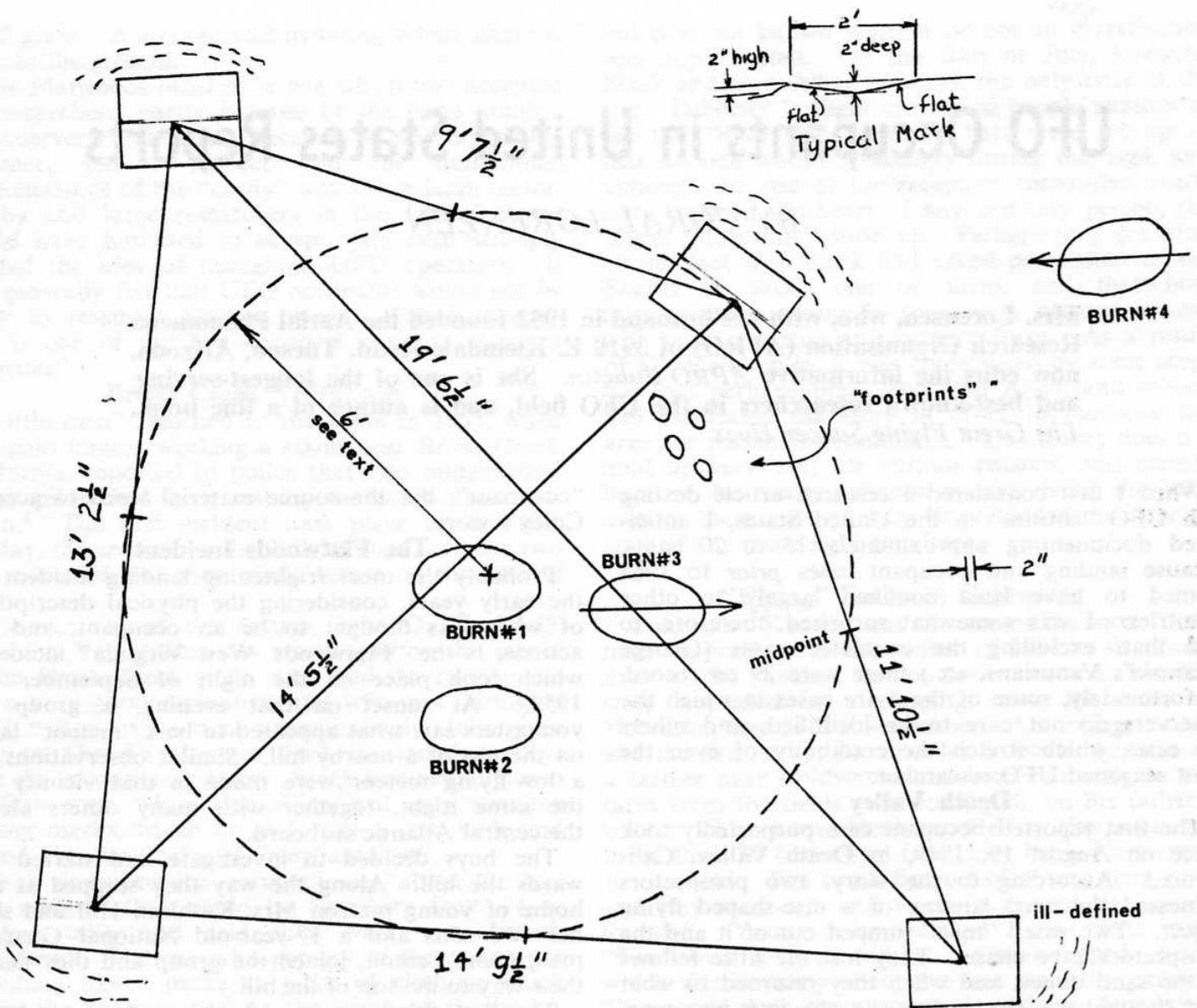


Figure 4 Examination of charred areas 1,2,3,4 indicated that: Nos. 1 and 2 had heat applied in a straight or almost straight down direction - Nos. 3 and 4 had heat applied in the vectors indicated (approximately): this was determined (estimated) by examination of grass roots and bushes in the area.

midpoint. By the same token, if equal weight is supported by each midpoint, then equal weight would be supported by a pad at each vertex.

In other words, this random-looking placement of landing pads would result in equal distribution of the weight of whatever those pads were supporting!

Is this merely numerology? I think not. The four marks were in fact very similar: three of them were about two inches deep in the centre, with a burm of dirt two inches high pushed up away from the quadrilateral's centre. The fourth mark was only one inch deep, but was ill-defined, as if whatever made it had rocked sideways as it was removed, and so should not be evaluated as indicating lesser weight. The objects making the marks either supported a large weight or hit very hard, since the soil is dense. NASA has concluded that the Surveyor pads sank about two inches into lunar soil with a bearing-strength of five pounds per square inch; the

gravity is six times lower, but the pads are only about one-fourth of the area of the marks at Socorro; we must assume that the force was equivalent to gentle settling of at least a ton on each mark. That, too, strongly argues against any hoax, or else in favour of a very clever and exceedingly energetic hoaxer.

We must conclude, I think, that everything argues in favour of the hypothesis that a vehicle landed near Socorro, on four pads; we must conclude also that whoever designed that landing gear must be an interesting fellow, because he seems to be able to place landing pads so as to serve the convenience of those using the vehicle (the footprints, and presumably the door, are located next to the mark that appears most "misplaced") rather than according to a compulsive attachment to symmetry—and to do so without sacrificing any requirements for good engineering.

UFO Occupants in United States Reports

BY CORAL LORENZEN

Mrs. Lorenzen, who, with her husband in 1952 founded the Aerial Phenomena Research Organisation (APRO) of 3910 E. Kleindale Road, Tucson, Arizona, now edits the informative *APRO Bulletin*. She is one of the longest-serving and best-known researchers in the UFO field, and is author of a fine book, *The Great Flying Saucer Hoax*

When I first considered a research article dealing with UFO "entities" in the United States, I anticipated documenting approximately 15 to 20 cases, because landing and occupant cases prior to 1964 seemed to have been confined largely to other countries. I was somewhat surprised, therefore, to find that, excluding the contactee cases (George Adamski's Venusians, etc.) there were 29 on record. Unfortunately, some of these are cases in which the observers do not care to be identified, and others are cases which stretch the credibility of even the most seasoned UFO researcher.

Death Valley

The first reported occupant case purportedly took place on August 19, 1949, in Death Valley, California.¹ According to the story, two prospectors witnessed the crash-landing of a disc-shaped flying object. Two small "men" jumped out of it and the prospectors gave chase. They lost the little fellows in the sand dunes, and when they returned to what they thought was the landing site, the craft was gone. This incident took place in the early years of the UFO mystery and as far as I know has not been thoroughly checked out, although it is mentioned often in UFO lore. It has not been exposed as a hoax, however.

We are all familiar with Frank Scully's "little men", which he described in quite a bit of detail in his book, *Behind the Flying Saucers*. Although generally rejected by most researchers in the early years, subsequent incidents seem to indicate that Scully was either telling the truth or that he was a prophet. Small humanoids, which generally answer the description given by Scully, have been seen on several occasions since, as we will see.

Red Springs

Another fragmentary report comes from Red Springs, North Carolina, where in December of 1951, a Mr. Sam Coley and his two children reported seeing a low-hovering disc-shaped aircraft with a "human"-shaped occupant inside.² Coley was reportedly interviewed by the State's Director of Defense and the local police chief, the latter of whom expressed his "loss of scepticism" after the talk. There was no detailed description of the

"occupant", but the source material tends to accept Coley's story.

The Flatwoods Incident

Probably the most frightening landing incident in the early years, considering the physical description of what was thought to be an occupant, and its actions, is the "Flatwoods, West Virginia" incident, which took place on the night of September 12, 1952.³ At sunset on that evening, a group of youngsters saw what appeared to be a "meteor" land on the top of a nearby hill. Similar observations of a low-flying meteor were made in that vicinity on the same night, together with many others along the central Atlantic seaboard.

The boys decided to investigate and started towards the hill. Along the way they stopped at the home of young matron Mrs. Kathleen Hill and she, her two sons and a 17-year-old National Guardsman, Gene Lemon, joined the group and they made their way to the top of the hill.

The first thing the crowd observed was a large globe or sphere beyond the crest of the hill. One of the boys said it was "as big as a house". Another boy said he heard a "throbbing sound", and still another reported hearing a "hissing sound". At about this juncture in the sequence of events, one of the group saw what was thought to be animal eyes in the branches of a tree and shone a flashlight beam towards it. The whole crowd then saw what appeared to be a huge figure just under the lower branch of the tree. It seemed to be about 10 or 15 feet tall, had a blood red "face" and glowing greenish-orange "eyes". The lower part of the thing was in the shadow, but Mrs. May thought she saw clothing-like folds. The apparition "floated" slowly toward the observers, who fled hysterically down the hillside in the direction from which they had come.

Some of the group were violently ill during the rest of the night, and this fact was verified by the editor of the local paper. He was one of several who searched the hill shortly afterwards, but found nothing. On the following day, however, he and others found marks on the ground, including two parallel skid marks and a large circular area of flat-

tened grass. A strange and irritating odour lingered close to the ground.

The Flatwoods incident is one which was accepted by researchers, partly because of the large number of observers and partly because of the supporting evidence, but I suspect that the non-human characteristics of the "entity" was also a large factor, for by and large researchers in the United States would have hesitated to accept, yes, even strongly resisted the idea of humanoid UFO operators. It was generally felt that UFO occupants would not be likely to resemble human beings. The Flatwoods case is one of the few occupant cases involving a "monster".

Brush Creek Visitations

"Little men" returned to the scene in 1953, when two gold miners working a claim near Brush Creek, California, reported to police that two midget-sized saucer pilots had been visiting the creek near their claim.⁴ The first incident took place on the 20th of May, the second on the 20th of June, and the two men expected that they would return on the 20th of July.

The veracity of the miners, John Q. Black, 48, and John Van Allen, was attested to by the owner of the Brush Creek store, who said the two miners had a very good reputation and were not "drinking men". Both the men unhesitatingly told their story to Sheriff's Captain Fred Preston four days after the second encounter. Black had actually seen the little men, while Van Allen had only seen the landing marks, which he said were a foot wide and looked like the tracks of "elephant feet".

Black described the occupants as "about the size of a midget" (this could be anywhere from 2½ to 4½ feet tall), and said they were very broad-shouldered. The one who got out of the craft wore something like a parka (a piece of clothing which covers the head as well as the trunk of the body), and that his arms and legs were covered with a heavy tweed-like cloth fastened at the wrists and ankles with "buckles or ties of some kind."

Some of the detail was not included in press reports, and at the time APRO was only 1½ years old and did not have a member in that part of California who was willing to make the long trek into the brush country to interview Black and Van Allen. Some of the available detail, however, is as follows: In each instance, on the 20th of May and on the 20th of June, the object landed at almost exactly 6.30 p.m. The "little man" got out, scooped up a bucket of water in a shiny pail and handed it to someone inside the craft. When the little man saw Black, he hurriedly jumped into the "saucer" and it took off at high speed, making a hissing sound which resembled the 'sound of steam coming out of a boiler'. The saucer, silver in colour, appeared to be about seven feet in diameter and six feet thick, with a tripod landing gear and a little dome "in front". It landed on a sand bar in Brush Creek and Black was within 50 yards of the saucer on each occasion.

The U.S. Air Force was notified of the incident,

but it is not known whether or not an investigation was implemented. On the 20th of July, however, Black and Van Allen were not the only ones at the site. Publicity brought crowds of people anxious to see the "little men". Snack bars were set up so that no one would go hungry during the vigil, and although the size of the reception committee would have warmed the heart of any ordinary person, the saucer pilots didn't show up. Perhaps they got wind of the fact that Black had asked permission of the Sheriff to shoot one of them, and that bow hunters were present in force with blunted arrows with which to stun and capture them. As a result of all this hoop-la, it was conjectured by some sceptics that perhaps Black and Van Allen, and others, had fabricated the story in order to publicise the area for reasons of commerce. This theory does not hold up very well for various reasons, and mainly because the disappointment of not seeing the little men or their craft on July 20 precluded the appearance of any more sightseers later.

"Flying" Entity at Coldwater

Coldwater, Kansas, was the site of the next "little man" appearance in September of 1954.⁵ The exact date of the incident is not known to me, but the story appeared in a clipping from the Lincoln, Nebraska, *Star* in late September. According to *INS* and the *Star* story, young John J. Swain, 12, son of a farmer near Coldwater, had been returning to the farm from the fields at about 8 p.m. on his father's tractor when he suddenly spotted a tiny man no more than 20 feet away from him behind a terrace in the field. The small figure had a very long nose and very long ears and when he moved he seemed to "fly". Young John watched as the little man "flew" over a small hill to a saucer-shaped object which was hovering about five feet from the ground. "It opened up", the story said, and the little man ("no bigger than a five-year-old child") then popped inside, the thing "lighted up" and took off at a considerable speed.

The Swain boy went home, told his parents, and they in turn called the Coldwater sheriff, who came and questioned John. The Sheriff cautioned them to stay away from the place where the boy had reported seeing the "thing", and came back next day and, with John and his parents, went out to examine the site of the landing. They found wedge-shaped tracks in the soft dirt, which did not appear to be "human", in other words, made by ordinary shoes.

Besides the clipping, which came to us via Reverend Albert Baller, an APRO member in Massachusetts, I have a copy of a letter written to Reverend Baller by John Swain, dated October 3, 1954, which I quote: "You ask me about the saucer I saw. I was disking in the field when I saw it. We had tractor trouble. It was late when we got it finished. It was cooled off some, so I worked till 8 p.m. Then I unhitched from the disk and came in. I met it about 400 feet, and didn't see it. I came on a (word not legible but believed to be "terrace"). He was crouched behind it. He jumped

up and looked at me, and kind of floated. He jumped into the saucer and it lighted up and took off. It went out of sight. I told Mom and Dad about it. We talked it over. Then Mom called the sheriff. He came down that night and questioned me. He said he would come again in the morning and look and see if there were any tracks around. There was. He sent the reports to Washington, D.C." Signed, John Swain. Unquote.

The letter adds a note of authenticity to this case in my opinion, and the strange tracks indicate the presence of something out of the ordinary.

Although I have presented only five cases so far, we begin to see that there is a diversity of descriptions where occupants are concerned. I believe there are good and logical reasons for this, the main one being that individual interpretations of any observed thing differ simply because of the individualistic nature of man. Most of us are familiar with various types of test to determine such diversity of interpretation. The most simple way of demonstrating this is to give five or more children a piece of paper and pen or pencil, show them an object, and then have them describe and draw it. Prolonged observation of the object, with adequate opportunity to observe details, results in quite similar interpretations and drawings. The shorter the observation, however, the more diverse will be the interpretations. Also, different people observe and concentrate their attention on different details of a given object.

Four "little men" near Cincinnati

The now defunct *Orbit*, official publication of the Civilian Research, Interplanetary Flying Objects Organisation (CRIFO) of Cincinnati, Ohio, contained a scantily-detailed article about "little men" in the September 2, 1955 issue. Because of lack of names, and other supporting evidence, I would not ordinarily include such a tale, but *Orbit's* editor, Leonard Stringfield, is a highly reputable researcher, and I am certainly very aware of the fact that most people reporting strange men in conjunction with landed UFOs prefer not to be identified. Several weeks prior to the 2nd of September date, according to Stringfield, a prominent business man of Loveland, Ohio, saw four "strange little men about three feet tall" under a certain bridge near Cincinnati. He supposedly reported the observation to the police, whereupon a guard was placed at the bridge.

Because this case was dealt with rather scantily in *Orbit*, readers had to wait until Stringfield's book, *Inside Saucer Post 3-0 Blue* came out to get any details, and even then it was difficult to work up the cases as they were not presented in documentary style, but rather in bits and pieces. Nevertheless, the information is most interesting, for other cases were also listed:

Strange Stockton Creatures

On July 3, 1955, Mrs. Wesley Symmonds of Cincinnati, Ohio, was driving through Stockton, Georgia, on her way to Florida. She claimed she saw four "bug-eyed" creatures near the road. The sketch of the creatures based on her description

shows little bipeds with rather thin arms, large eyes and pointed chins. Two, in the background, appeared to be turned away from the observer, one was bending over with what appeared to be a stick in its hand, and the other had its right arm raised, and was facing the observer. This creature had large, bulging eyes, a cap-like affair on its head (or what appeared to be a cap), no visible mouth, a long, pointed nose, and a chin that came to a sharp point. Its long, thin arms ended in claw-like appendages.

Branch Hill, too

In attempting to track down the "under the bridge" case, Stringfield, with the help of Ted Bloecher of CSI (Civilian Saucer Investigations), New York, ferreted out a case which is probably more illuminating than the others with which he dealt: At about 4 a.m. on a morning in March, 1955, Mr. R.H., of Loveland, Ohio, was driving through Branch Hill on his way to Loveland. His headlights suddenly illuminated what appeared to be three men kneeling at the right-hand side of the road. He first thought that someone was hurt, so he stopped his car to have a better look. It was then that he discovered that the figures were non-human, about three feet tall, and greyish in colour, including their clothing. The clothing appeared to be tight-fitting, and stretched over a "lop-sided" chest which appeared abnormally large on the right side and bulging from the shoulder to the armpit. Over this bulbous area hung a slender arm which appeared much longer than the opposite member. Legs and feet were not discernible because they were obscured by the vegetation in which the entities stood, but the observer got the impression of "something baggy".

The heads of these creatures, said R.H., reminded him of a "frog's face", mostly because of the appearance of the mouth: it was a thin line cutting across the smooth, grey face. The eyes, which lacked brows, looked normal, the nose was indistinct, and the top of the head appeared to have a painted-on hair effect, comprised of what looked like rolls of fat running horizontally from above the eyes, over (or around) the whole head.

Mr. R.H., said the middle one of the three, which was closest to him, was first seen with his arms raised about a foot above his head and appeared to be holding a dark coloured chain or stick which gave off blue-white sparks. As R.H. approached, this entity lowered the object to about the area of the ankle.

The observer said he wanted to approach closer to the creatures, but by the time he reached the area of the front fender of his car one of them made an "unnatural" move toward him as if motioning him not to move in, so for about the next three minutes he simply stood and looked, too amazed to be afraid. Stringfield closes this incident, before summing up, with the cryptic remark: "The next thing he knew he was on his way to Fritz's office" (Chief of Police).

Riverside incident

An incident which allegedly took place at Riverside, California, in August of 1955 but which was never adequately investigated, concerned a group of children ranging in age from 4 to 14 years who claimed they had seen saucers and "little men". This smattering of information was published in *Saucer News* for October-November 1955. The information given by the children was termed "contradictory", but no newspaper or other source was quoted by the *Saucer News* Editor. The article containing the Riverside incident stated only that one boy said he was climbing a tree when the first of a series of saucers arrived. A silver arm motioned to him, he said, and "I just floated off into space from a housetop". No mention was made of the means by which the boy got onto the house, except that he "sort of slid over there". Other youngsters in this group claimed they had seen the boy leave the roof and fall straight down, landing on his head but unhurt. Another child said that he saw a 3½ feet tall man who got out of a saucer which was resting in a nearby field. The creature had a "big red mouth, big red eyes and four diamond-shaped things where his nose should be". Another boy told reporters he saw the strange man carrying two guns, with which he paralysed two of the boys.

The last case is currently under investigation by one of APRO's Advisers, geologist Dr. Philip Seff, and we hope that the years have not dimmed the memories of the youngsters involved. Quite often youngsters, though not capable of giving an educated interpretation of what they see, can make quite an unbiased report.

Hopkinsville mystery

Probably the Granddaddy of all "occupant" sightings in the United States is that which occurred on August 22, 1955, at the home of the Sutton family, near Hopkinsville, Kentucky.⁶ The basic details include the beginning of the episode, when visiting relative Bill Taylor went out to the well for a drink and came back to tell of a "spaceship" which had landed in a nearby field. Just a scant few minutes later the aroused household saw a small spectre-like figure approaching the house. It appeared to be lit by an internal source, had a roundish head, huge elephantine ears, and a slit-like mouth which extended from ear to ear. The eyes were huge and wide-set. Only about 3 or 3½ feet in height, the creature had no visible neck, and its arms were long and ended in clawed hands. Although it stood upright, it dropped to all fours when it ran.

According to the Suttons, several of these creatures roamed the area adjacent to the house, climbed trees and climbed up on the roof. At one point Sutton fired a shotgun through the screen door at one of the little creatures. Although struck and knocked over by the blast, the little creature got up and scuttled away on his hands and feet. Later, Taylor walked out by the same door, only to be confronted by one of the creatures on the roof, apparently grabbing for his head.

This weird sequence of events continued for the

greater part of one night, and finally the family scrambled to the car and drove into town to report their plight. Deputy Sheriff George Batts and two Kentucky State police came to the house, but found no evidence of the little men's presence or the space ship. However, researchers who interviewed the Suttons and carefully investigated the whole affair, including Isabel Davis of New York (Civilian Saucer Investigations) were inclined to believe the incident did take place. Local investigators, including Chief of Police Greenwell, said that "something scared those people—something beyond reason—nothing ordinary". One investigator with medical experience noted Sutton's rapid pulse beat of 140 beats per minute, which is twice the normal rate.

The contact claim of Reinhold Schmidt

Although generally discounted by UFO researchers, and probably partly because of ensuing publicity and events, the Kearney, Nebraska "landing" and "contact" claim of Reinhold Schmidt, is nevertheless interesting, for several reasons.⁷

The general gist of this story is that Schmidt, a grain buyer from Bakersfield, California, came to Sheriff Dave Drage's office late on the afternoon of November 5th, seemed frightened and asked to see a minister (The Sheriff's office is hardly the right place to find one of these). Schmidt then said he had been driving near Kearney when his car engine stopped. He found he was within about 20 yards of a silver blimp-shaped object about 100 feet in length, 30 feet wide and about 14 feet high, which stood on four post-like legs.

Schmidt approached the object, whereupon the "staircase" came out and two "middle-aged" men searched him for weapons, then took him inside, where he stayed for a half-hour. They told him they would have to be there for a little while and he "had might as well come inside". The people, two women and two men, all middle-aged and wearing ordinary clothing, were working on some "wiring". When they moved about, they "slid" instead of walking. While there, he was told nothing about the ship and its occupants, nor was he given any message as most contactees claim. Schmidt said they told him to tell the people they were doing no harm, and that in "a short time" he might "know all about it". He was then asked to leave, the ship lifted straight up silently, and disappeared into the sky. After it left he found he could start his car again.

Most UFO enthusiasts are familiar with what transpired later. Schmidt was grilled by the better part of that night by Air Force and civilian law enforcement officers, eventually pronounced unstable and "very ill" by psychiatrists, and committed to an institution. Later, after release, he set about lecturing about his experience, other "contacts" and the poor way in which he was treated by the authorities. It is generally felt that he later embroidered his original story and that tended to discredit him. During his incarceration another similar incident was related to the press which was apparently unknown to officialdom or ignored, or both:

Dogs involved

At about 6.30 a.m. on the morning of November 6, 1957, 12-year-old Everett Clark, of Dante, Tennessee, arose and let his dog Frisky outside.⁸ He saw an object in a field about 100 yards from his home. He thought he was dreaming, he said, and went back inside. About 20 minutes later he went out to call his dog and found that Frisky and other dogs were across the road in the field by the object. Outside the object were two men and two women, apparently normally dressed. One of the men grabbed at Frisky who growled and backed away. He grabbed at another dog, which attempted to bite him, so he let it go.

During interviews later, Everett said the people talked like "German soldiers" he had seen in movies and on television. When they got into the ship it looked as if they "walked right through the side, as if it were glass". The object took off straight up and made no sound. It was long and round, he said, and of no particular colour. Asked by a reporter if it could have been translucent, he said he guessed so.

Other information which bears on the incident: One of the men had motioned to Everett to come to him, but Everett declined. He was questioned by reporters to ascertain whether he had heard of the Schmidt incident and apparently he hadn't. (The Schmidt story was just hitting news wires late on the preceding night and didn't appear in Knoxville papers until the 6th.)

Everett's High School principal said he was a serious and honest boy. His parents said he was upset when they arrived home from work that morning (both worked at a nearby knitting mill) and his grandmother said that he called her after the incident and was "hysterical".

When reporter Carson Brewer went to the field with Everett and others, he himself found an oblong ring of pressed grass. He found he could not make a similar marking unless he walked round and round at least a dozen times. The impression was 24 feet by 5 feet. Everett said the object was considerably larger than that, however. His father remarked later: "I don't think he made it up, but I still don't believe it".

On the road from Memphis

On November 7th, a Tennessee truck driver for Cook Truck Line reported meeting three "little men" on the road about 15 miles north-west of Meridian, Mississippi on Miss. State Highway 19.⁹ He was on his way to Meridian from Memphis, Tennessee.

The driver, Malvin Stevens, of Dyersburgh, 48, is described by his fellow workers and company officials as a "reliable family man" not given to practical joking, and they stated they were inclined to believe that he saw what he said he had seen.

Stevens stated that at first he thought the object was a weather balloon. He said it had a single propellor blade on each end, and a third propellor on top. Stevens got out of his truck and was met by the three little men who come out of the object.

They were about 4½ feet tall, wore grey clothing and had "pasty white faces". He said they seemed friendly and wanted to talk, but he couldn't understand their "chattering". "I stood there for what seemed like an eternity," he said. "They got back into the machine and it took off—straight up". When he first spotted the object it had no effect on his car engine, as was the case in some stories of UFO landings. People to whom he talked upon arriving at Memphis said Stevens was visibly shaken and "white as a sheet". Although the experience lasted only about two minutes, Stevens said it seemed like an eternity.

New Jersey meeting

Another "dog" story took place in the evening of November 6th, if we can believe John Trasco of Everittstown, New Jersey.¹⁰ He claimed he went outside at dusk to feed his dog and saw a brilliant egg-shaped object hovering in front of his barn. He was confronted by a three-foot being with putty-coloured face and large frog-like eyes. Trasco said he thought he said, in broken English: "We are peaceful—people, we only want your dog." To which, thoroughly frightened, he replied: "Get the hell out of here." The creature then fled into the object which took off straight up.

Mrs. Trasco also claimed she saw the object from inside the house, but did not see the "little man" due to some shrubbery near the house, although she heard the voice and her husband's angry command. It is not known if certain details were ever cleared up, as they were not contained in subsequent issues of the CSI Newsletter, but were mentioned only nebulously in the *Delaware Valley News* on November 15th. One of these questions involves whether there were more than one "entity", for Mrs. Trasco is quoted as saying that her husband tried to grab one of them, and got some green powder on his wrist which washed off. He also found some of the green powder under his fingernails the next day.

The "little man" was dressed in a green suit with shiny buttons, with a green tam-o-shanter-like cap, and gloves with a shiny object at the tip of each. His face was "putty coloured", had a nose and chin and large protuberant frog-like eyes.

At Playa del Rey

A strange story about stalled cars and little men was told to authorities and the press on the morning of the 6th when Richard Kehoe (not to be confused with Donald Keyhoe, of NICAP), an employee of General Telephone Co. of Santa Monica, California, related his early morning experience. This is another tale which has fallen into ill-repute because of the reluctance of researchers to accept human-like occupants as real, and the lack of corroborating witnesses.¹¹

Kehoe claimed that while driving along Vista del Mar (View of the Sea) at Playa del Rey in California (a beach area) at 5.40 a.m., his engine stopped, as did the engines of three other cars. When the drivers got out to see what was wrong, they saw an egg-shaped space ship wrapped in a "blue haze" on the beach. Kehoe claimed two "little

men" (about 5 feet, 5 inches, which isn't really small) got out of the object and asked questions of him and the two other drivers, such as: "where we were going, who we were, what time it was, etc." He said their skin appeared to be yellowish-green in the early morning light, but that otherwise they looked normal. He said they were wearing black leather pants, white belts, and light-coloured jerseys.

The two other drivers were identified as Ronald Burke, of Redondo Beach, and Joe Thomas, of Torrance, and Kehoe claimed Thomas called the police. He said the little men sounded as though they were talking English but that he couldn't understand them, and said simply that he had to go to work. The men got back into their ship and it disappeared into the sky, whereupon his car started up immediately. The ship was egg-shaped, tan or cream in colour, with two metal rings around it upon which the object apparently rested, according to Kehoe.

Old Saybrook Close-up

The foregoing report faded into nothingness as other reports flowed out of newsrooms across the United States in the ensuing days and months. The next landing incident took place at Old Saybrook, Connecticut, on December 16, 1957, and was carefully investigated by CSI, New York.¹² Because of the reliability of the witness, this is probably one of the most important of all the "occupant" reports.

In the early morning of December 16, at between 2 and 3 a.m., Mrs. Mary M. Starr, a resident of Old Saybrook, and a holder of two degrees from Yale University, was awakened by bright lights passing by her bedroom window. The bedroom is located on the second floor of her cottage, the floor being 15 feet above ground level. She was looking north.

Looking out, she saw an object just coming to a stop about ten feet from her house. It appeared to be about 20 feet long, dark grey or black in colour, with brilliantly lighted portholes. The object remained motionless about five feet about the ground, and had no protrusions of any kind.

Through the "windows" Mrs. Starr saw two forms which passed one another, going in opposite directions. What appeared to be their right arms were upraised, reminding her of stewards carrying trays, but no hands were visible. They wore a kind of jacket, their "heads" were square or rectangular, of a reddish-orange colour, with what appeared to be a red bulb located at the middle of the "head". The feet were not visible. A third form entered from the left and Mrs. Starr leaned forward in an attempt to see his face better, and at that point the portholes faded and the entire shell began to glow. Immediately a sort of antenna of about 6 inches in length rose from the top of the object at the end nearest Mrs. Starr. It appeared to oscillate and sparkle. This "antenna" continued to glow and sparkle for about five minutes, and then the craft began to move to the right, back in the direction from which it came. It made a very abrupt right-angle turn, turned bluish-grey again, and small circular lights outlined the entire rim where the portholes had been. When it was over the nearby marsh it tilted steeply and shot up into the sky at the speed of a

jet at take-off, but without any sound what so ever

Considering the fact that the object, while nearby, was just above the clothes line, yet she (Mrs. Starr) could see the upper part of the tool shed above the object, it is assumed that the object had to be about 6 feet thick, and probably 20 feet in diameter. Therefore the "occupants" were no more than 4½ feet tall.

The Old Saybrook incident is the last 1957 "occupant" case, and it seems that the November-December time period was a popular one for landing incidents. Most people will recall that the November, 1957 flap came close on the heels of the launching of the first space satellite by Russia. A few months earlier, however, according to the Milford, Pennsylvania *Dispatch*, a Miss Frances Stichler observed a strange object and its occupants. Although no exact date is given, the December 19th issue of the *Dispatch* says the incident took place in May, as follows:

Miss Stichler's encounter

Miss Stichler, who lived on a farm near Milford, was doing chores in her barn at 6 a.m. when she heard a whirring sound and looked up. She said a flat, bowl-shaped object of about 20 feet in diameter, with a rim 3 to 4 feet wide, came into view over the barn about 15 feet above the ground. When it stopped with one side tilted toward her, she saw a man clothed in light grey, tight-fitting helmet, and loose shiny grey suit, perched on the broad rim of the object. His feet and legs seemed to be concealed from view in the lower portion. His position was on the rim opposite Miss Stichler so that he was facing her. He seemed to be of average size, had deep-set eyes, a long face with a "quizzical" expression, and was quite tanned. Just as Miss Stichler got over her initial shock, the object left towards the south-east, making a "spinning" sound, and streaked out of sight. She claimed she said nothing about the sighting as she had no corroborating witnesses, and didn't think anyone would believe her. She eventually told about it after the other sightings of UFOs and occupants during the November-December "flap".

The "little men" or occupants seemed to have disappeared from the scene in the United States after December, 1957, although there certainly may have been some which were not reported for fear of ridicule. Our next case deals with a little man, although there is no craft involved.

Arizona 1960

A lady whom I know well and whose word I trust, reported the following incident to me, and I quote from her written report verbatim:

"Joe, I and the two children were on our way to California on vacation in early June, 1960. It was the night of the 9th, about midnight, and we were about 15 minutes (15 miles) east of Globe, Arizona, heading west. Joe was asleep beside me and the kids were fast asleep in the back seat of the car. I was driving through hills through which the road winds and dips. The Cadillac was performing beautifully and I maintained a steady speed of about 65 miles an hour.

"At about 12.15 I began pulling round a right-hand turn and when I straightened her out, my headlights hit a small figure about 100 yards ahead on the right edge of the highway. It was facing to my left, about to cross the road, it seemed. My immediate reaction was to let up on the accelerator, and the heavy car slowed immediately as we were on an upgrade. Simultaneously, the figure turned so that it faced me, then turned again and ran off into the brush out of range of my lights and off the road.

"The second I saw that thing my heart came up in my mouth and my stomach turned a flip-flop. When I got my wits, a few seconds later, I called out to Joe and tramped on the accelerator. He didn't respond right away, so I jostled him and he sat bolt upright. Then I told him what I had seen: The little figure, no more than twice the height of the posts which held the metallic reflecting road-guard (about 3 feet tall, the thing was), was small, broad-shouldered, with long arms, dark in colour, and it had a head shaped somewhat like a flattened ball—almost like a pumpkin. In this head were two yellowish-orange glowing "eyes". I recall that when it was in side view there was a light beaming out beyond the face. I saw no nose, or mouth or ears. The body was not as well defined as the head, and I got the impression of hair or fur.

"When Joe finally got the gist of what I was telling him he told me to stop and we would go back. I told him that if he wanted to go back he could, but we would go to Miami or Globe; he could drop us off, then he could go back by himself, but neither my children nor I were going back there on that lonely dark road. By then I had pushed the Cad to 85 miles an hour, in a hurry to see lights and people again. He didn't insist, so we kept on, stopped in Miami, then continued our trip."

The significant thing about this incident—besides the veracity of the observer and her husband's verification of her near-hysteria—is that the "entity" closely resembled the "little men" seen in Venezuela in 1954. Despite the absence of a visible craft, the other three points make this incident acceptable, in my opinion, as a "UFO occupant" sighting.

The Eagle River case

On the 18th of April, 1961, at 11 a.m., Joe Simonton, a 60-year-old chicken farmer of Eagle River, Wisconsin, allegedly witnessed the landing of a UFO in his yard.¹³ This is probably one of the most controversial cases I have ever investigated, and in the diverse spectrum of U.S. saucer groups it has aroused opinion, suspicion, controversy, charges and counter-charges to such an extent that the truth seems almost indiscernible. The original story is basically that:

At 11 a.m. that morning, Simonton was startled by a strange, loud noise outside and above his farmhouse. He stepped to the window and was surprised to see a silvery object coming down vertically in his yard. He approached the object (with no fear), whereupon a hatch in the upper portion opened and he saw three dark-skinned men inside. One of them handed him a silvery jug with two handles,

made a motion like drinking, apparently indicating that he wanted water. Simonton took the jug, filled it and handed it back. Looking into the object, he saw a man "cooking" on some kind of flameless cooking appliance. There were several small perforated cookie-like objects beside the griddle, and Simonton motioned that he wanted one, whereupon one of the men handed four of them to him. Then the object took off at a 45-degree angle and was gone in just a few seconds. As it left, pine trees near the take-off path bowed over, apparently as a result of air turbulence as the object went over them.

Although APRO had good representation in Wisconsin, we weren't fast enough to obtain one of the controversial "cookies", which Joe Simonton, who had eaten one, said tasted like cardboard. NICAP of Washington, D.C., obtained one, as also did Dr. J. Allen Hynek, the Air Force's consulting astrophysicist. Simonton then had only one left and hesitated to part with it.

After several days of much exploitation of the incident by news media, NICAP announced that the affair had had too much publicity, and that they did not intend to analyse the "cookie". On May 3, Simonton told the UPI that if "it happened again, I don't think I'd tell anybody about it". The same wire story quoted a NICAP statement which said that organisation planned no further action and had more important things to investigate. Several NICAP members in the general area of Eagle River were a little upset about this, for NICAP had jumped into the affair, accepted the attending publicity, and then dropped it without thoroughly explaining their actions. The NICAP "cookie", then reposing in the hands of Alex Mebane of New York, was not mentioned again.

The most recent word on this affair comes from an APRO member in Minnesota who claims that one analysis with which he is familiar yielded the information that the cookie was made of corn and wheat flour, as well as other ordinary ingredients, but that the exact origin of the certain type of wheat was not known. This is another case somewhat similar to others (where the occupants are concerned) including the Playa del Rey (Kehoe) encounter, which was botched in the beginning by overzealous publicity hounds who were diametrically opposed to the idea of "little men"—or any sized men, for that matter.

The "men" involved were small, about 5 feet tall, had dark hair and skin and wore dark blue knit outfits with turtle neck tops and knit helmets similar to those worn under headpieces such as crash helmets. They either had no beard, or were clean shaven. The whole episode lasted about five minutes and Simonton observed a few details of the inside of the craft. It was dull black, instrument panels included, he said, and somewhat like wrought iron. One of the occupants appeared to be cooking and stacked beside the "stove" were some of the "cookies". One man took care of getting water, and the other stayed at the instrument board. The two who were cooking and watching instruments

did not look around. Just after Simonton obtained the cookies, the man hooked a line or belt into a hook in his clothing near the waist, closed the hatch, and the object raised to 20 feet above the ground, then took off straight south.

The object itself appeared "like two washbowls turned face to face". The sound Simonton heard before coming out of his house was like "knobby tyres on a wet pavement". The craft hovered a short distance (probably only a few inches) off the ground all during the episode. The hatch was about 30 inches wide and about 6 feet tall. All this, Simonton admitted, was guesswork.

Down on the Farm

Our next several occupant reports occurred during that historic period in the Spring of 1964. On the morning of April 24, according to dairy farmer Gary T. Wilcox, of Tioga City, New York, he was visited by the occupants of a flying saucer.¹⁴ At shortly before 10 a.m. he was spreading fertiliser in an open field and stopped to go and check a V-shaped field on another part of the farm which was almost completely surrounded by woods. As he approached the field about a mile from his dairy farm, he saw a shiny object which he at first thought was a discarded refrigerator that had been there for a time. As he drew nearer he realised it was not, and thought it was a wing tank from an aeroplane which had fallen there. The object was a shiny metal which resembled aluminium, was about 20 feet long and 16 feet wide, and shaped like an egg. He saw no door or hatch, but two small men (approximately 4 feet tall) suddenly arrived on the scene dressed in clothing which appeared to have no seams and a hood which covered their faces completely. Each was carrying a tray of what appeared to be soil removed from the field.

One of the men commenced to talk to Wilcox, informing him that they were from Mars, that he needn't be afraid and that they had talked to people before. His English was very smooth and effortless. Wilcox said that he thought someone was playing a trick on him. One man stood by the craft, the other about five feet from Wilcox, and the voice seemed to come from the body rather than the head area.

The conversation then turned to a discussion of organic material, including fertilisers. They seemed to be interested in this facet of farming, and said that where they came from they grew food in the atmosphere. Among other things they said they could only travel to earth every two years and were currently using the Western Hemisphere (for a base?). They then asked for fertiliser, and when Wilcox went to get it, the craft took off. Wilcox got a bag of fertiliser, left it in the field and next day it was gone.

Socorro

April 24 was a red-letter day, for it was at about 6.50 p.m. that evening that Socorro, New Mexico patrolman Lonnie Zamora chased a blue flame in the sky and ended up staring at an out-of-this-world

contraption in a gully south of town.¹⁵ He was initially chasing a speeder, and when he saw the flame going down in the general direction of an isolated dynamite shack he was afraid there had been an explosion and headed for that area. In following a faint desert trail he was barely able to get his car to the area because of the rough and rocky terrain. When he approached the mesa beside which the object had landed, he got a glimpse of it up a draw, then drove up on the mesa and stopped his car and got out. As he approached he heard "two loud metallic bangs". He took a few steps toward the gully and got a good look at the thing just as an ear-splitting roar filled the air. Amid the dust he saw the egg-shaped thing rise to about 20 feet, the roar ceased, a high-pitched whining sound was heard and the craft took off to the south-west, fast, and was gone.

Zamora's first glimpse of the object as he approached the mesa also showed two forms, "like a young boy or small adult" in white or beige clothing standing "on the side" of the craft. One seemed to look toward him with surprise. Because of the distance (about 450 feet) he could see no features or other details. Mr. Lorenzen and I were the first investigators to reach the scene (with the exception of the FBI and Army Intelligence who were stationed there), and after two days came away convinced that Zamora had seen an unconventional aerial object and its operators.

Conklin Case

Another incident which is similar to the Tioga County affair, allegedly took place on the 16th of July at Conklin, New York.¹⁶ Five young boys claimed they saw a space man and his craft just two miles from their home. The field where the incident took place is favoured by youngsters because of a proliferation of huckleberry bushes. When questioned closely and threatened with punishment for fibbing, they broke into tears, but none of them would retract their original claims.

The boys were: Edmund and Randy Travis, 9 and 7 years of age, Floyd Moore, 10, Billy Dunlap, 7, and Gary Dunlap, 5. Mrs. Travis said she first learned of the experience when three of the boys came running to her house shortly after 12.30 p.m., seeking a jar of water. "They said they were taking some water over to the spaceman", she said. "They said they couldn't understand what he said, but that it sounded like he needed water". An adult was sent after the other two boys and met them walking home from the field. They at first denied seeing the spaceman, afraid of a spanking because they didn't think anyone would believe them. They were separated from one another and questioned. When Mrs. Travis convinced them they should tell what they had seen, this is what they told:

They had come upon the creature in the field. He was about the size of a "little boy", had a human-looking face, and was wearing a black suit and black helmet. The helmet had antenna-like wires on top and white lettering (unidentified by the children) across the front. It was wearing a plastic or glass

lens over its eyes and was making a peculiar noise which sounded like it came out of a pipe. They described it as similar to the noise made by a kazoo.

The spaceman walked towards the vehicle, part of which was obscured by bushes, and was shiny "like a car bumper". He stepped up on top of it, and it was then that the children asked if he needed help or water. Then the creature seemed to "fall backwards" from the top of the vehicle. At this point the children left the field and ran toward home. An observer who visited the field later noticed the matted foliage where the boys said the vehicle was. There were also three depressions around the matted area as though whatever had crushed the foliage was supported by columns or legs.

During the Virginia Flap

The March, 1965 issue of *Saucer News* yields the following undated description of a landing and occupant story in Virginia. Unfortunately, no source is given, either, except that it is a "news report" which is dated January 23, 1965. An industrial worker claimed he witnessed the landing of two noiseless, unlighted UFOs which came down in a wooded area, apparently in the vicinity of Lynchburg, Va. The two craft, he said, were 20 and 80 feet in diameter. Three creatures, 37 inches high, disembarked from the small ship and approached to within 12 yards of the observer and he "froze" in his tracks. They were humanoid types, except for their small stature and strange eyes "which looked right through me", he said. The little men uttered unintelligible sounds, then turned around and walked back to the object from which they had emerged. A door opened, they entered, and the opening appeared to seal itself so there was no evidence of an opening when it was closed. The encounter purportedly lasted about 30 minutes, having begun at 5.40 p.m. The size of the creatures in the foregoing account, besides the strange eyes (often mentioned in connection with "little men" in other countries) prompted me to include this tale despite its lack of attribution.

Weeki-Wachi Springs

Most of us are familiar with the Brooksville, Florida, sighting of March 3, 1965, in which 65-year-old John Reeves claimed he watched a five-foot spaceman and his craft near his home on the outskirts of Weeki-Wachi Springs, Florida.¹⁷ This is another incident which was badly botched by local and out-of-town pseudo-researchers. The basic facts: Reeves claimed he came upon the object while out walking at about 2 p.m. He spotted the object some distance away, approached it by a circuitous route, then saw the "spaceman", which approached him and looked at him. The craft was 20-30 feet in diameter, and about 8 feet thick. Around the circumference there was an arrangement of "slats" which resembled venetian blinds which opened and closed just before the object ultimately took off. The craft rested on four "legs", and a cylindrical affair with disc-shaped "steps" provided entry into the craft from underneath.

The "creature" in this instance was dressed in a silver-grey, tight-fitting, stiff-appearing suit, atop which was a helmet much like a glass bowl inverted over its head resting on its shoulders. The head inside was covered by dark material which covered the hair area. The ears, mouth and nose appeared normal, but the eyes were large and very wide set, with a "flat" area between. The hands were covered by mittens which appeared to be very pliable and the same colour as the suit. Reeves did not notice the footwear.

Reeves claimed that the creature, while approaching the saucer from some bushes, spotted him and came towards him and just looked at him. Then the "man" drew a small black box from "his left side", it "flashed", whereupon Reeves started to leave. He lost his hat, stopped to retrieve it, turned, and the box "flashed" again. He saw no flash attachment, doesn't know if it was a camera or not.

Footprints were later found, but unfortunately the photographer who took the photographs (and hawked them at \$30 per set) did not bother to take long-range shots of several sets and valuable information was lost. Reeves later claimed that the spaceman came very close to him and knocked his helmet against his (Reeves') head, then conversed with him via mental telepathy. This latter has been discarded as embroidery of the basic story, for the assertion came a considerable time after the original story was told.

Among other machinations at the location, local researchers attempted to prevent others from getting further information on the incident after the initial story got out. However, Reeves does not seem to be sufficiently knowledgeable about UFO lore to have concocted such a detailed story, so the original tale seems genuine. Two pieces of tissue-thin paper containing strange marks and found at the site by Reeves were obtained and decoded by Air Force technicians and was found to bear the trite message: "Planet Mars—are you coming home soon—we miss you very much—why did you stay away too long." Other markings were not decoded. It has been hypothesized that if the landing and "contact" are real, it was a deliberate attempt to mislead humans, the paper and its message being a hoax by the "spaceman".

Townsend's tin men

Three tiny "tin men" star in the case near Long Prairie, Minnesota, on the 23rd October, 1965.¹⁸ According to his story, Jerry Townsend, 19, a fledgling radio announcer, was driving from Little Falls to Long Prairie at 7.40 p.m. on the night in question. At about 4 miles out of Long Prairie he rounded a curve, his engine, lights and radio went dead, so he braked his car. Ahead of him was a rocket-shaped object about 30-40 feet high and ten feet in diameter resting on three fins in the middle of the road. Townsend got out of his car, walked around toward the front fender, then stopped at the sight of three little beer-can shaped "objects" which came from under the ship toward him. They were six inches high, walked on two "fins", and when they stopped

a third fin came down in the rear. He saw no faces, eyes, etc., and said they moved with a side-to-side waddling gait. They seemed to be watching him. After what seemed to be an eternity, he said, they went under the big "rocket", and disappeared into it. The object then took off. The "colourless" light which issued from the bottom of the "rocket" went out after it was airborne. The object's take-off, Townsend said, looked like someone had lifted a flashlight off a table.

The wrap-up on this case included inquiries to teachers and friends. Townsend got a clean bill of health as far as his reputation for honesty was concerned. After the object left, he drove to Long Prairie where he told of his encounter at the sheriff's office. Sheriff Bain told me via telephone that Townsend had a good reputation, was not a drinker, and that he had been visibly frightened by his experience. Bain and Long Prairie Police Officer Lavern Lubitz returned to the spot where the object was reportedly seen, and found three parallel strips of oil-like substance about four inches apart and a yard long on the surface of the road. "I don't know what they were, but I've looked at a lot of roads and never saw anything like them before," Bain told reporters later. He also told me that two hunters observed a lighted object taking off in the vicinity of the road where Townsend claimed he saw the rocket and the "tin men".

Entities—but no vehicle

Reports out of Washington, U.S.A., in August, 1965, told of three non-human-appearing men seen by two girls near Renton. Our source is *Saucer News*, which as usual does not give newspaper attribution, but inasmuch as we had been tipped off about this sighting by other sources, we include it here, however sketchily. According to the report, at about 7.30 a.m. one morning two girls got out of their car on a highway and were approached by three men who had been in a bean field. The beings had white-domed heads and protruding eyes. The faces had no expression, the eyes were "grey like stone", and the lower part of the faces appeared deeply tanned. They wore armless v-necked jerseys of a purple shade with white shirts underneath. The frightened girls ran about 50 feet past the men (?) and when they looked back the beings had disappeared. No craft was seen in connection with this incident.

Nightmare incident near Cisco Grove

The last incident I will present in full detail is the most spectacular report I have ever examined, and although APRO has not completed its investigation, sufficient work has been done so that we feel it is an authentic incident and important to the documentation of "occupant" incidents.

On Labour Day weekend of 1964, three men from the Sacramento area of California, drove into the mountains near Cisco Grove (not far from Truckee) to do some bow and arrow hunting. The bow hunting season, which precedes the usual deer season,

had just commenced. On the afternoon of September 4th, the three men were hunting a ridge some distance from their camp. As dusk approached, they were separated from one another. Our principal, "Mr. S" (who wishes absolute anonymity) was to proceed along the ridge and approach camp from a certain area. When he reached the end of the ridge he found it ended in a sheer drop to the canyon below and he realised he would have to retrace his path and find another way to get to camp. He started back, in the dusk, and came to a canyon with a granite outcropping, few trees and sparse brush. At this point he heard what he thought was a bear by the crashing sounds it made, and took refuge in a tree. Shortly, confident that the bear had gone, he got down and built three signal fires hoping to attract attention of rangers, not knowing they had already left the area.

Then Mr. S saw a light below the horizon and thought it was a lantern and that his friends were looking for him. But when the light darted up and over a tree he realised it wasn't a lantern and thought perhaps a search and rescue helicopter was coming. When the light came in his direction, then stopped and hovered motionless without any sound; he realised this was something out of the ordinary and went back up into the tree.

This tree is important to the incident. It is 25-30 feet high, big enough at the base so that it cannot be encircled by a man's arms, completely branchless up to 12 feet, with sparse but sturdy limbs above it. Mr. S climbed to the 12-foot mark and stayed there for a time.

The light Mr. S had seen appeared to be 8-10 inches in diameter and white. It appeared to be accompanied by two or three other objects which stayed at a regulated distance from it. Remember at this point it was dark with a moon rising, but nevertheless this canyon is partly shaded from the moon's light. Shapes and things were therefore indistinct. The light then circled around Mr. S's tree, a flash was seen, and a dark object fell to the ground. Then he noticed a "dome-shaped affair" 400 to 500 yards away, apparently on or near the ground.

Noises like someone moving in the brush attracted Mr. S's attention, and he saw a figure emerge from a patch of manzanita brush. The creature seemed to be examining the manzanita. Then, from a slightly different direction, another figure approached and the two came towards the tree in which Mr. S was perched, stood at the base and appeared to look up at him. He occasionally heard a "cooing" or "hooting" noise to which the two always reacted, but he doesn't know if the sound came from them or from an owl in the area. The reaction of the "occupants" might have simply been curiosity about the noise. The only other noises he heard during the night was the sound of movement in the brush and once he heard the sound of what he thought was a generator.

At this point, a third figure came from the direction of the dome. It seemed to move in a different

manner from the first two, making more noise, and it seemed to run into bushes, going over or through them rather than around as the others did. At this point Mr. S moved farther up the tree. The three figures' descriptions are as follows:

Numbers one and two were about 5 feet 5 inches, Mr. S's best estimate. They were clothed in a silvery-grey material with a covering that went up over the head straight from the shoulders. No facial features were visible at any time. The third "entity" was grey, dark grey or black. It, too, had no discernible neck, but two reddish-orange "eyes" glowed and flickered where the "head" would be. It had a "mouth" which, when it opened, seemed to "drop" open, making a rectangular hole in the "face". The mouth extended completely across the face area.

Mr. S saw figures number one and two more clearly than the others, for they came in from an area bathed in moonlight. Figure number three came in on the shadowed side of the canyon. Its eyes appeared to be about 3 inches in diameter.

The first two figures attempted to get to Mr. S by boosting one another up the tree, but apparently did not know how to climb a tree. The third entity (which Mr. S calls a "robot") seemed to be just watching and waiting, on a rock at the base of the tree. Then the nightmare began.

Mr. S readily admits he was badly frightened. He realised the object on the hill must have been a "flying saucer" although he knew little about them except from newspaper accounts. Throughout the night the "robot" tried to "gas" him with "smoke" which issued from its "mouth", while the other figures stood by and looked on, or tried to climb the tree. Mr. S climbed higher, belted himself to the trunk (the section where he finally settled was near the top and had a small diameter) astraddle a branch, and then began lighting pieces of his clothing, which he threw down at the strange beings. First he lit his cap, which flared up brightly (probably due to hair dressing, which is quite oily) and threw it down. The two figures backed away from the tree. Then the robot opened its mouth. Mr. S saw a puff of white smoke or gas, and seconds later he became light-headed and then unconscious. Each time this happened, he would awaken, probably only seconds later, sick and retching. He would then light another piece of his clothing or throw something at the things in an attempt to discourage them. He succeeded in starting several small fires on the ground, hoping to attract attention from someone, or to discourage his tormentors. Altogether, he tore apart and burned his camouflaged oversuit, his jacket and his cap.

Before he began setting fires, Mr. S shot three arrows at what he thought was the chest section of the robot. When the arrows hit they struck a spark as they made contact with the robot, suggesting that it was made of metal, and succeeded in knocking the robot 2 or 3 feet away.

Mr. S threw his canteen down, which one of the silver-suited entities picked up, and both of them examined. All in all, he threw his bow, his canteen,

and a pocketful of silver coins besides bits of burning clothing.

Mr. S seemed interested in the fact that the "robot" had "sense enough" to get upwind at times before emitting the "gas". He never saw the gas after it came out of the mouth, but always became unconscious just seconds after its issue.

Finally, at about dawn, when the east was just starting to get pinkish with the first light of the sun, the two "men" figures stood back from the tree, another robot joined the first, and they stood facing each other at the base of the tree. Suddenly sparks and a glow filled the area between their chests, and a cloud of "gas" issued from them. This time Mr. S did not know for certain where the gas came from. There was such a lot of it that he saw it proceed upward towards him, then it finally engulfed him. He blacked out and when he regained consciousness all the entities were gone. He was extremely nauseated, and was hanging, limp and exhausted, his head and legs and arms dangling. He feels they left him "for dead". He was bitterly cold from exposure in the 38 degree temperature, having only his T-shirt, levis, underclothing, socks and boots left. He waited a while, then got down and looked around.

Mr. S said he got another scare when he spotted smoke issuing from near a rock, but found it was only the smoke residue from one of the fires he had started during the night. He tried to orientate himself, then started for camp. Finally, sick, frightened, cold and exhausted from his ordeal, he laid down. Soon he heard one of his friends whistling, got up and the two located each other, then went back to camp.

When Mr. S got back to camp he found that one of the other men had nearly gotten lost, but had been close enough to camp to see the lantern and to get there safely. The other man had apparently seen the craft, for he told about the bright, glowing large light which slowly came down the evening before. Mr. S told his friends about his experience, and they believed him, not only because they knew him, but because of the light one of them had seen.

I learned about this particular incident quite by chance through rumours in the Sacramento area, and notified Dr. James Harder, one of APRO's advisers. Dr. Harder contacted Mr. S, taped an interview, and after hearing the tape we felt it was worth further investigation. At present, the preliminary interviews by a qualified psychiatrist have been made preparatory to either sodium amytol or hypnotic trance questioning. We feel that Mr. S may have information buried at a subconscious level which may shed considerably more light on the whole incident. We are reasonably certain that the episode took place and was a true physical experience, and therefore the trance questioning is not being undertaken in an attempt to discredit him in any way.

During the course of the investigation and Mr. S's questioning, we found some interesting facts: Mr. S reported his experience to Air Force personnel, who suggested that he may have been the unhappy subject of a prank by teenagers or local Japanese

people (?). They did not seem to take his account seriously.

In January, 1965, or thereabouts, Mr. S read an article by Major Donald E. Keyhoe in a popular magazine, and wrote his experience to him. Paul Cerny, of NICAP's San Francisco Bay Area Subcommittee interviewed Mr. S, but apparently their investigation stopped there. At any rate, to my knowledge there has been no indication of further investigation by that group.

It is tempting to attempt an analysis of this strange incident at this time, but the reader can readily recognise the general resemblance of these two entities to others on record: the silver-suited figure and especially his helmet resembles the "man" seen by Reeves in Florida in March, 1965, as well as the principal male figures in the Antonio Villas Boas ["Adhemar"] incident of 1957 in Brazil [See *The Most Amazing Case of All* in FLYING SAUCER REVIEW for January/February 1965, and *Even More Amazing. . .* in FLYING SAUCER REVIEW for July/August and September/October, 1966]. The robots, especially their glowing eyes, resemble the monstrous thing seen at Flatwoods, West Virginia, as well as the "Old Saybrook" entities mentioned in this article.

Summing up

"Little men" such as those described by Frank Scully, the Death Valley prospectors, the farm boy in Kansas and the Brush Creek prospectors, are only a few of the many accounts of diminutive saucer operators. So they would seem to be one definite category. Facial characteristics are seldom described, usually because of the fact that the distance between the observer and the observed is so great that it precludes close scrutiny.

Although the facial features of the "little men" described in *Orbit* are anything but humanoid in appearance, we can do little in the way of interpretation as is the case in most other entity episodes, because there is always the possibility of some kind of headpiece or mask being used. The surreptitiousness of the UAO entities in the past years indicates an unwillingness for contact with humans. Only in the last few years have we been confronted with cases coming from apparently credible and reliable witnesses relating to close-up contact and voice communication. This may be a simple matter of our "visitors" being ready for contact. Most of us entertain the idea that the UAOs monitor our communications, and it certainly seems, if they have similar vocal cords, that they should be capable of learning our languages given adequate time.

A certain segment of UFO researchers (which happen to be in the majority in my country, unfortunately) resisted the idea of humanoid UFO objects until the famous Socorro case of 1964. To attempt to convince these people that their attitude is emotionally rooted would be a waste of time. Therefore, those of us who are deeply interested in every phase of the UFO mystery, have been greatly hampered by our own colleagues. The modus operandi of these "researchers" is to gather every kind of report

but to suppress those which are not personally acceptable—thus preventing others from the type of correlative work which needs to be done with *all reports*.

To sum up, it would seem that we are dealing, even at this juncture, with only a mass of reports involving various types of bipeds who apparently navigate or at least ride in unconventional aircraft. In order to be scientifically correct, we cannot assume more than that. But if, as a young nuclear engineer stated, we have an "intuitive feeling" and deviate from the scientific method occasionally, we can at least begin to get a glimmering of the pattern behind these reports.

Early on the morning of March 23, 1966, Mr. Eddie Laxson, 56, of Temple, Oklahoma, came upon a fish-shaped silver object on Highway 70 near the Texas-Oklahoma state line. Laxson is an experienced electronics instructor at Shepard Air Base at Wichita Falls, Texas. He got out of his car, approached the object and saw a man dressed in "GI fatigues" (work uniform) standing by the craft. He turned back to his car to get his camera, and when he turned round the man was getting into the object via a ladder and the craft took off vertically. Laxson, familiar with aircraft, could not identify the object, although he got a good look at it. The letters TL41, arranged vertically, were easily visible on the ship. It was learned later that a truck driver approaching from the opposite direction saw the same object. Laxson is sure that the object is a "secret test vehicle", but if Anderson, the truck driver, is telling the truth when he says other drivers have seen similar things on the road in the same area in the near past, we have a ridiculous situation in which some U.S. Government agency is flying test machines outside the confines of guarded test ranges. What else, then? Test vehicles from another country? Hardly. Such is not the *modus operandi* of any government.

Our only possible answer, then, is that our "visitors" are modifying their own craft to resemble earth aircraft, and dressing their crews to resemble ours. Why? That's a good question. If we hypothesize that they are attempting to confuse us, we only come up with another question: why?

It is my sincere hope that the contents of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW'S Special Issue on Entities will, eventually, help to shed some light on this knotty problem.

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U.S.A.

Questions on the Occupants

BY DONALD B. HANLON

The time is now

Indications are that 1966 will be the year in which some rather solid steps will be taken to further the scientific analysis of the UFO phenomenon. Recent public opinion polls in the U.S.A. have shown that 40% of the populace accept the fact that the phenomenon represents a physical reality. This recently acquired 'respectability' will, no doubt, have considerable influence on officialdom's handling of the problem. With this increasing recognition will come a slightly more advanced type of enquiry. After the concept of 'unknown aerial objects in our skies' has succeeded in impressing itself upon the populace, the next logical line of questioning would concern itself with the culture whose technology is represented by these objects. Therefore researchers should consider the time as being ripe for a thorough and comprehensive study of what is *potentially the most significant and revealing category* of UFO report, and certainly the last which 'orthodox' science could be expected to investigate, and that is the Type-I category of landing with occupant.

The data contained in this category can be employed in an attempt to define the origin and purpose of the supposed visits, but only after the material has been viewed collectively in a search for correlations and possible invariant factors. The researcher is confronted with an incredibly wide range of descriptions. It would seem, at first glance, as if 'our visitors' had made a deliberate and concentrated effort to confuse us. One meets with "one-eyed giants", "hairy dwarfs", "robots", "little men in luminous suits", "blond-haired and slant-eyed Christ-like beings" and so on.

This wide variance has led certain researchers to believe that if the extraterrestrial hypothesis is to be considered valid, then it is likely that we are receiving the scrutiny of more than one alien culture.

Excluded data

In an attempt to narrow the field of investigation Jacques Vallée¹ has dismissed reports of "giants" *completely*, and will consider cases involving blond-haired "men" with caution. On a purely statistical basis Vallée's judgments are well-founded, but one cannot, and must not, dismiss the individual testimony of a witness solely on such a basis. It would be all too easy to ignore a potentially significant

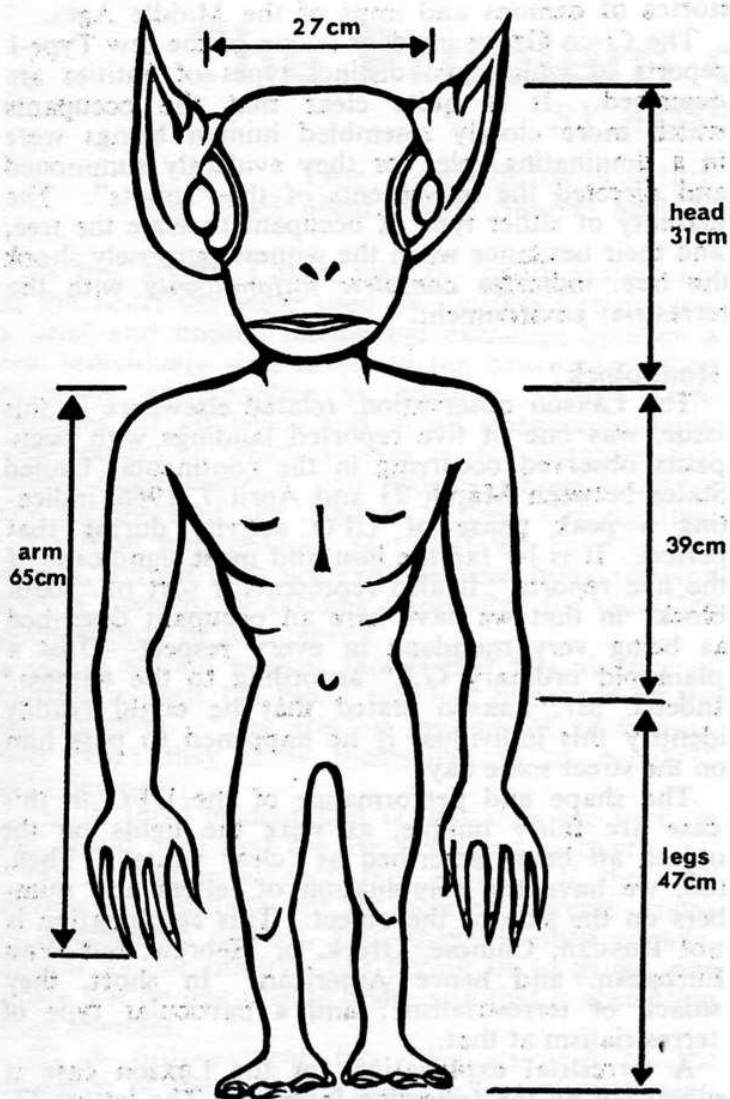
observation by employing this criterion. Even the "little green men", which have been considered an entirely mythical product, can be found to have some basis in fact, however slight, as indicated by the Valensole² and Villa Santina³ incidents, both of which appear to be authentic.

With respect to the blond-haired "men", an objective researcher will admit that, while certainly not accepting the reports at face value, one does meet with a remarkable degree of consistency in individual testimonies.

One of the earliest (if not *the* earliest) accounts of this type was related by Mr. William C. Lamb (Vallée quotes another of Mr. Lamb's observations in *Anatomy*. . .). The witness describes an encounter with a 7 feet tall being wearing a green sweater, and having shoulder-length blond hair. This vague incident allegedly took place in Wyoming in the year 1890, when the witness was but five years of age⁴.

Another rather obscure report of this type comes from the Panorama City, California, area, where on July 20, 1956, it is averred that three separate witnesses, all of whom shied away from publicity, independently claimed that they had observed a huge ball-shaped object land close to their respective locations. From this object emerged three beings approximately 6 feet 8 inches in height, with long blond hair, and clothed in tight green suits. In two of the reports the beings allegedly made gestures of friendship. When this story is compared to the contact claim of Professor Joao de Freitas Guimares of Santos City, Brazil⁵ a remarkable similarity between the descriptions given by the witnesses will be seen to exist. Professor Guimares claimed to have been invited to take a ride in a spacecraft by two beings approximately 5 feet 10 inches in height with long blond hair and wearing greenish one-piece suits. This incident took place in July of 1957, one year after the Panorama City incident.

It is evident that we could not accept any of the above claims solely on an individual basis. However, it should be noted that when parallel descriptions are found to exist, they are quite often more than a coincidence regardless of whether they are due to hoax, psychosis, or objective reality.



The Kelly-Hopkinsville "Goblin", based on a sketch recently released by the United States Air Force

Based on present data it is felt that a place should be held open for blond-haired occupants, regardless of size, pending further substantiating or negating evidence.

A plea for "the Invaders"

In a search for correlative material, behaviour patterns deserve particular attention. This aspect of the occupant cases can often cause a considerable amount of confusion if misinterpreted. Extreme caution must be employed in designating any particular action as hostile. All physical and psychological factors should be thoroughly analysed before any such conclusion is reached.

Probably the most famous of the 'hostility' incidents is the Kelly-Hopkinsville landing.^{1 & 7} The harassment of the Sutton family for a period of several hours would seem to indicate a particularly persistent brand of hostility. The fact that the first act of hostility was on the part of the witness must be taken into account. Upon first approach of an entity, it was simultaneously fired upon by two of the witnesses; this despite the fact that it was approaching the house slowly and with both arms

raised over its head. If this being did, in any way, resemble the composite drawing (official USAF) reproduced here from the witnesses' description, then we can well understand why the behaviour itself meant little to the Suttons. The Suttons' reaction could have been anticipated by anyone possessing the slightest knowledge of human psychology.*

Even after being shot at, when the opportunity to do bodily harm to one of the witnesses presented itself, the occupants failed to react in such a manner. After being urged not to shoot at the "invaders" again as they had not made any hostile moves, two of the men decided to proceed cautiously out of the house and reassess the situation. As the first man stepped out the door a silvery hand reached down from the low-hanging roof and inquisitively brushed the man's hair (presumably because it lacked this feature). The "invader" could have seriously injured the witness had it wanted to, employing its huge talons on the man's head. For this rather playful gesture the "invader" received a volley of shotgun fire which knocked it from the roof.

Having failed so far to substantiate the hostility theory in this case, we must seek an alternative motive. It has been suggested⁴ that the Hopkinsville "invaders" may have been equipped with some type of photographic recording device, as they always approach the house from the darkest side and seemed to be disturbed when the witnesses turned on the lights outside the house. The entities seemed quite content to observe the witnesses from the windows until they were seen by the witnesses, who promptly shot at them.

The Hopkinsville incident bears certain similarities to a report from Brazil in August of 1962 (the "kidnapping" of Rivalino da Silva—FLYING SAUCER REVIEW November-December, 1962) in which abduction apparently was the motive. Unfortunately, like so many reports from that part of the world, we have failed to hear of any follow-up on this story. This is to be regretted, for many potentially significant reports emanate from South America which are relegated to a low weight bracket merely for lack of sufficient information and investigation.

The importance of obtaining background data from the locality in which an important occupation observation has occurred should not be underestimated. For example, in the Kelly-Hopkinsville case, it has been determined that strange "white" moon-eyed people, who could not see in the light, had been previously recorded in the history of the area. The 19th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology states that when the Cherokee tribe migrated to the hill country of Tennessee, they came upon these "strange people" and expelled them since they couldn't understand them. While this account can-

*In the American film, ca. 1951-57, the "saucer people" were commonly depicted as monsters, ready to terminate our existence at the drop of a hat. Therefore hostility towards the occupants of a UFO could almost be considered a preconditioned reflex. This factor may have played its part in the Cisco Grove episode, discussed elsewhere, since the witness has stated that he had seen the usual "few movies about flying saucers".

not yet be said to bear direct relation to the Kelly-Hopkinsville incident, the similarities can be noted for further research.

Traumatic experience at Cisco Grove

Another important occupant case which might be subject to misinterpretation is the 1964 encounter at Cisco Grove, California, reported by Mrs. Lorenzen elsewhere in this issue. I was fortunate enough to hear a tape-recorded interview with the witness in this case, and was impressed by the clear and direct manner in which the young Californian related his story.

Again in this incident we have the occupants displaying aversion to light, which *could* indicate that they have a subsurface or subaquious environment, though not necessarily on this planet*

They went to great lengths to avoid the light produced by the various personal effects which the witness had set ablaze.

Possibly the oddest feature of this entire story is the method in which the "robot" expelled the "knock-out" vapour. I know of no parallel to this characteristic in any other occupant case reported to date. Of course, it is conceivable that if this method has been employed with greater success elsewhere, we most probably wouldn't have heard of it!

The "knock-out" vapour itself can be likened to that employed in the Villa Santina incident of 1947 (described elsewhere in this issue). In this instance the vapour was apparently projected from the belt of the occupant. This vapour can be further related to the account given by Sonny Desvergers ("Florida Scoutmaster Incident") in August of 1952.⁸ As in the Cisco Grove encounter, the witness in this case stated that when the vapour reached him he *couldn't breathe*. Neither witness claimed paralysis; they simply "black-out" from lack of oxygen. Desvergers stated that the vapour at first resembled a "small ball of red fire" which expanded into a "red mist" after being projected from an open turret on the object. Desvergers also hinted darkly that he had seen something "too horrible to describe" in the open turret.

The all-night harassment of the young Californian can be interpreted as an effort to confine his activity and observation to a limited area. The witness claimed to have seen at least seven other "men in white" moving about the area at various times during the night, who were apparently unconcerned with the scene being enacted at the foot of his tree. It may be assumed that some type of operation was being undertaken in this region and that the witness's presence would have hindered these activities. Also it will be noted that when the "alien individuals" (as they are described in the official report) had succeeded in rendering the witness unconscious he was left undisturbed. Upon awakening, the witness found himself alone, his visitors having vanished with the dawn in a manner which calls to mind the

*The ridiculous "hollow earth theory" has been thoroughly examined and exploded in the revised paperback edition of *Anatomy of a Phenomenon*—Ace Books, 1966.

stories of demons and imps of the Middle Ages.

The Cisco Grove incident is one of the few Type-I reports in which two distinct types of entities are described. It is quite clear that the occupants which more closely resembled human beings were in a dominating role, for they evidently summoned and directed the movements of the "robots". The inability of either type of occupant to scale the tree, and their hesitance when the witness purposely shook the tree, indicates *complete unfamiliarity* with the terrestrial environment.

Roadblock?

The Laxson observation, related elsewhere in this issue, was one of five reported landings with occupants observed occurring in the continental United States between March 23 and April 7, 1966, indicating a peak phase of UFO activity during that period. It is by far the best and most significant of the five reports. It also represents a sort of "roadblock" in that we have here an occupant described as being very mundane in every respect—"Just a plain old ordinary G.I." according to the witness.⁹ Indeed, Mr. Laxson stated that he could readily identify this individual if he happened to pass him on the street some day!

The shape and performance of the UFO in this case are fairly unique, as were the lights on the object, all being described as "clear white". Then, too, we have the combination of letters and numbers on the side of the object. This combination is not Russian, Chinese, Greek, or Hebrew, but West European, and hence American. In short, they smack of terrestrialism; and a particular type of terrestrialism at that.

A terrestrial explanation for the Laxson case is supported by the following facts: 1. The letters TL are included in the code names of all experimental vertical take-off and landing craft being tested in the United States. 2. Based on the witness's map of the area, on which he has shown the relative position of the object, its trajectory upon take-off would indicate that before landing it had been proceeding in a southerly direction from an area in which a large Military Reservation is located. 3. The appearance of the occupant, who was of average height, wearing "fatigues", a "mechanic's cap" with the bill turned up, and what appeared to be a military rating badge on his arm displaying the rank of sergeant.

On the opposite side, it will be remembered that this incident took place during a peak period of genuine UFO activity. Was this simply a coincidence? Also, the account itself displays a remarkable similarity to a report from Canadian, Texas, during the night of November 2, 1957 (the famed Levelland Sightings). Again the object settled on a paved road, an occupant was observed standing close to the "submarine-shaped" craft, when a flash of light was directed toward the witnesses, after which the object rose vertically.¹

If we are to consider the Laxson observation as
(Continued on Page 70)

The Problem of Non-Contact

BY AIME MICHEL

Our Contributor is author of those two excellent books

The Truth about Flying Saucers and Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery

In this article, I shall take the word *contact* not in the restricted sense used by Gordon Creighton—a brief and limited intellectual exchange between a few individuals—but rather in the basic sense of an exchange as complete as possible between communities, at all levels and in all imaginable fields. The contact to which I refer is, for example, that which exists between two peoples whose countries are members of the United Nations Organisation.

(1) The first obvious fact that we have is that such a contact does not exist between humanity and the "X" system or systems responsible for the UFO phenomenon or phenomena.

(2) A second evident fact is that this absence of contact is itself the No. 1 problem presented by the phenomenon. "The greatest mystery of all is this: why don't they show themselves to us openly?" (Charles Fort).

(3) A third evident fact is that *they* are here, in our world, and that we are not there in theirs.

(4) A fourth evident fact is that, if the "X" system is a multiple one (if there are several origins or responsible parties), then they all obey equally, insofar as our observations permit us to gauge, one single law on one precise point, and that is abstention from contact.

(5) A fifth evident fact (demonstrated by the existence of the problem itself) is that physical contact is possible. Indeed we see *them* quite often, we sometimes hear them, and some of us have touched them.

(6) All our speculations on Charles Fort's "greatest mystery of all" spring from the confrontation of these evident features, among themselves, and when set against the facts (known, probable or possible).

Therefore . . .

(7) From (3) we must deduce that "*they*" are superior to us on one point at least: technology.

(8) Can we add: *and science*? It seems probable, though not evident. The fish *Gymnarchus Niloticus* "knows" how to make his way through the muddy water of the Nile by using the electrical tensions between his own body and the obstacles. We do not understand how he does it, although we know the laws of electricity and he doesn't. The *grain-gathering ants* "know" how to stack the grains in a hot, humid atmosphere without their germinating, and yet it was Fleming who discovered how antibiotics work, and not the ants. There are countless such examples in Nature. Bionics is the technique of utilising these non-human processes which were being used by Nature before their invention or discovery by man. The field of Bionics is immense.

(9a) We can find herein, if we wish, a primary explanation for the absence of contact: we have no more contact with them than we have with *Gymnarchus Niloticus*, because they do not possess (any more than the fish does) a discursive type of thought. They dominate us only to the degree that the microbe dominates us when we are ill.

(9b) I will refrain from developing this hypothesis any further, being well aware that we could go on discussing it *ad infinitum*. As a bit of fuel for the fire I will point out that if, as some people believe, the religions of the Bible are the religious transformations of a genuine extraterrestrial contact (see the books of Brinsley le Poer Trench and Paul Thomas), then the *Egyptians*, for their part, deified *Gymnarchus Niloticus*, and for the same reason: the apparently supernatural nature of his behaviour.

(10) A more sophisticated form of (9) is as follows: the beings who are really responsible for the UFO phenomenon are never there, and nobody has seen them, ever. All that we see are robots (either biological or not: see particularly, for this latter hypothesis, case No. 23 in Jacques Vallée's article on page 11 (reported in detail in my book *Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery*—as well as the Cisco Grove case, in Coral Lorenzen's article). These robots are made for a certain task, just as we have produced milch cows, watchdogs, setters, race horses, draught horses, etc. The task (unknown to us) for which they are destined would not comprise contact with us.

(11) Among the arguments in favour of such a hypothesis, we might recall, depending on the case, that in the Mosaic books of the Bible, Yahweh is he whom one cannot look at face to face without dying (though indeed Moses looked and did not die); that he never has contact with men except through intermediaries; that these intermediaries are either men (Lot, etc.), or humanoids (Ezekiel); that they are capable of interbreeding with mankind (the origin of the Giants); and that consequently, according to the accepted norms in Biology, they belong either to mankind or to a species very close to mankind and of similar origin.

(12) One could also point out that in most cases the operators seem to be either human (see the table given by Gordon Creighton in his Introduction) or humanoid; that the small humanoids (very many cases, but see particularly, in Lorenzen, the case at Globe, Arizona, on June 9, 1960, so extraordinarily similar to the description given on July 1, 1965, by the witness at Valensole,* that both speak of a *pumpkin* (*courge* in French and *cougourdo* in

Provençal, this latter being the word that was used at Valensole)—that these small humanoids, as I say, usually fit in with the idea of an interpolation, in the future, of the past evolution of mankind (intensified cephalization, i.e. growth of the size of the head; regression of the vegetative organs, i.e. jaw, mouth, nose, and so on). In other words, just as though a biological and genetic technique had “done a job” on human nature in the very simplest manner, contenting itself with “stepping up the performance” in those features peculiar to it (which are linked to the use of the brain), and artificially accelerating the natural rate of evolution of mankind.

(13) A nod, in passing, to the old and still healthy hypothesis of the Man of the Future visiting his own past. It fits in perfectly with this particular aspect of the UFO problem (the small humanoids with large heads). For all the variations on this theme, see the countless Science Fiction stories that elaborate upon it, and notably the books of Poul Anderson.

(14) But there aren't only the small humanoids with big heads. There is a whole aberrant fauna of varying sizes and shapes, in regard to which the two hypothesis (10) and (13) seem to be applicable with equal force. If it is a question of an invisible and never revealed “System X” which operates through the intermediary agency of biological robots, this System could have drawn upon the species found on Earth, but also from anywhere you like elsewhere. And we cannot see what would prevent our Brave Man of the Future from doing likewise. Why shouldn't he?

(15) In either case, it is vain to speculate about the “reason” for the non-contact, since the motives of this behaviour lie hypothetically beyond the reason, which is the psychological tool of contemporary man. The weight of the human brain is about double the weight of the brain of the most evolved living primate. Is it semantically possible to express, at the level of that primate, the motives which cause me to write these lines? Now the law of the index of $3/2$, applied to the relative dimensions of the “encephalon” seen at Valensole and Globe and elsewhere, and applied also to the human brain, suggests that we should have to attribute to the brain of the little Valensole man a mass of over eight or ten pounds, that is to say at least three times as big as ours. And since we are only speculating, let us suppose that this encephalon is composed, as ours is, of neurons, and neurological units. We possess at least 2×10^{10} of them. The pumpkin-headed humanoid would have, let us say, 6×10^{10} . A question then to put to the cyberneticians is: how many interconnections can result from 6×10^{10} neurons? the answer:

Immensely more than three times what we have.

(16) Let us note that if these speculations are valid, then they are valid in all the hypotheses, and not only in cases (10) and (13). Even if he is neither

*See FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Vol. 11, No. 5, September/October 1965; Vol. 11, No. 6, November/December, 1965; Vol. 12, No. 3, May/June 1966.

the product of special breeding nor a man of the future, our humanoid pumpkinhead presents an “encephalon” at least three times as massive as ours.

(17) In Man's prehistorical past we find a parallel evolution in techniques and in the weight of the encephalon, the sole exception being Neanderthal man with his voluminous skull (but the exception disappears if we consider only the neo-cortex). The technology of the UFOs and the dimensions of the “head” of the pumpkin-head humanoids agree with this law. The establishment of this point is an argument in favour of the super-human nature of the thought that propels at least some of the UFOs.

(18) I have been assuming from (10) onwards that contact did not exist because the real responsible agent or agents were invisible or absent. One frightening form of this hypothesis would be that “System X” is not a living being at all, but a machine. A colossal robot endowed with powers and knowledge formidably superior to those of mankind might, for a long time past—or indeed perhaps since the very beginnings of life—have been in orbit, or on some uninhabited planet of our solar system. It would observe, act and manipulate events and beings through the intermediary of the UFOs and of living creatures that have been built or bred. The processes of biological evolution, so difficult to explain, could have been produced by it, and consequently man himself too. This is an unfounded hypothesis, but in Ufology the rule is to think of everything and to believe nothing. Everything must be thought of, including the little phantom planet seen so many times in the XIXth century beyond Mercury that Le Verrier calculated its orbit. Then it ceased to be seen, and Asaph Hall perceived, around Mars and unseen until then, Phobos and Deimos, the orbits of which cannot be explained by celestial mechanics, and which the astrophysicist Shklovskiy holds to be artificial satellites.

(19) Let us now envisage the alternative hypothesis: that the operators seen on the ground are indeed themselves the agents responsible for the UFO phenomenon. They are in fact System X.

(20) It is at this point that we should examine the allegations of the “contactees”. Adamski, Menger, Kraspedon, Angelucci and others assert in fact that the pilots of the Flying Saucers are also their builders. They are the prime movers of this unknown civilisation which is visiting us. And, furthermore, they have contacted, and are contacting, certain men (the alleged witnesses).

(21) An initial difficulty is that the testimonies given by these witnesses do not agree with each other, which suggests that at least some of them are false. It is consequently necessary to have recourse to the critical method and to analysis, in order to discern the genuine ones, if any there be.

(22) Without pronouncing an opinion as to the value of the analyses and criticisms that have already been attempted (including my own), it must be stated that they have led the students of our subject almost unanimously to sceptical conclusions. Those who believe in one (or several) of these contactee ac-

counts are a very tiny minority of Ufologists, who in turn are themselves a very tiny minority of mankind. We are consequently brought back in any case to our first hypothesis, namely non-contact. If contact exists, then virtually the entire human species is, in effect, excluded from it. The contactees can speak, if they so choose, of their own *personal* contact with the Extraterrestrials, but for mankind as a whole this contact is avoided.

(23) I say that it is avoided by *them*, and not by us, for if you can land at Socorro, you can land in front of the Palace of the United Nations too.

(24) Several European ufologists of very great competence (although not known to the public), noting this refusal of contact, interpret it as an act of contempt as regards human dignity and human consciousness. They hold that the repeated assertion of the U.S. Air Force that "the UFOs do not constitute a threat to our security" is false and dangerous, and that a fresh examination should be made of the question of whether our attitude towards them ought to be friendly or not.

(25) One allegation, often repeated, even by scientists, is that "*these beings, since they possess so advanced a technology, are bound to be rational beings like us, and that therefore, if we had the opportunity, we could easily establish contact*".

(26) Let us note, however, that no scientific definition of the word "reason" exists. The history of techniques, from the Pebble Culture to the rocket, shows no discontinuity revealing the appearance of "reason". It is difficult to see why the continuous variation that, from Australopithecus onwards, has arrived at us, should stop at us, since it has never stopped until now and has indeed done nothing but accelerate. And if it is to continue in the future as in the past, one cannot see why it would not end up by producing differences in the level of the psyche which would be even greater than those differences which separate us from Australopithecus and the primates of the Tertiary Period. The idea mentioned in (25) is consequently a pseudo-idea, a phrase devoid of any meaning.

(27) Although we all willingly admit that Ufological activity reveals a level of thought that is superhuman, it seems therefore that the majority of us persist in not seeing the inevitable implication of such super-humanity: namely that it will always include a part that is incomprehensible, and will always display what to us are apparently contradictions and absurdities.

(28) Perhaps this is the reason why the Ufological material gathered over the last 19 years so greatly resembles the madman's dream which the psychiatrists are always tempted to interpret in terms of psychiatry: the *dream* is in fact the only available specimen of a thought that is more spacious than the thought of the human consciousness. The dream was the only specimen of such a thought available *until the appearance of the UFOs*.

(29) Recognising the super-human character of the thought that propels the UFOs is not a defeatist, but a realistic attitude. It is better to know what

you are dealing with than to refuse to look.

(30) Since the very earliest times of mankind, there has existed a particular mental attitude on the part of man as regards the existence of a thought supposed to be superior to his own: this is the religious attitude. Until now, human thinking has never been applied to a category of thought supposed to be super-human other than in a religious context.

(31) Perhaps this fact explains at one and the same time both (a) the religious deviation of "contactee Ufolatry" and (b) the psychological block of a-religious rationalism. These two categories of minds recognise alike in the UFO phenomenon the operation of a super-human thinking, which is considered with delight by the first category to be a religious action, and is regarded with horror by the second.

(32) The particular difficulty of Ufological research is, consequently, the difficulty of applying oneself to a super-human phenomenology merely with the methods of science and excluding all mysticism.

(33) The first consequence of (27) is that neither the absurd nor the contradictory must ever be excluded as such. When they appear, we should record them, just like the rest. The examples of apparent absurdity are very numerous, and we even find almost always one or two absurd details in every well reported case, especially in the Type 1 category. Some cases, like the Kelly-Hopkinsville farm affair, are veritable festivals of absurdity. It must never be forgotten that in any manifestation of a super-human nature the apparently absurd is what one must expect. "Why do you take so much trouble about your food and your house?", one of my cats asked me one day. "What an absurd lot of upheaval, when everything can be found in the dustbins, and there is good shelter under the cars."

(34) Perhaps the contactees themselves ought to be studied afresh from this angle. If contact is avoided (and it is), would not the best method of hampering the investigators be to make absurd contacts.

(35) The mimicry in the Type 1 cases ought perhaps also to be studied along these lines. During the Wave of 1896-97, the objects seen on the ground seem to have been arrived at by hybridization between Renard and Krebs' dirigible balloon (1884) and a small locomotive of the Far West (See FLYING SAUCER REVIEW Vol. 12, No. 4, July/August 1966, cover illustration).

After 1947, the fashion in UFOs was for Aerodynamics, as on Earth. Since 1964, it has once more been the Baroque. At times, too, they exhibit craft that sport terrestrial signs and markings. Certain cases have been checked and found to be perfectly authentic. But they are so absurd (because they are *mimetic*) that folk do not dare to talk about them. No useful research can ever be done so long as absurdity produces complexes in us.

(36) We see then with what prudence we must approach the question: "What can be the object of

all this?" In fact there is nothing to indicate that the final edifice of the phenomenon is not beyond all human thinking, including the idea of an object. However, it is perhaps not necessary to secure a knowledge of that final edifice in order to reply to all the questions that men can set themselves regarding the UFO phenomenon. The mosquito who settles on me knows nothing whatever about my

(Continued from Page 66)

truly representative of the phenomenon, then we must deal with the apparently human occupant. Are we to believe that the visitors are human, or that they are employing human beings as "fifth columnists"? Since the implications of such belief would be far-reaching, judgment should not be passed too readily, and we should await the time when further data can warrant a specific determination.

Recognition of the problems

Inevitably, question marks will abound in our examination of the facts. We are working with a puzzle and we simply do not have all the pieces.

The human hypothesis¹⁰ does seem to reconcile various opposing factors. With this theory in mind it is quite interesting to note that the creation of a "specialised human component" has been proposed by terrestrial scientists, to pilot future space vehicles.¹¹ The proposal would call for a drastic modification of man himself, deriving a biological mutant from the human genetic code. This creation would be endowed with a *larger cranial vault* to further enhance its mental capabilities! We can see that the concept of a "humanoid pilot", as *compact* as feasible, would be a logical step in planning space probes to explore the universe. All this sounds suspiciously familiar. However, even this hypothesis seems to fall somewhat short of the mark in its application to the occupant reports viewed collectively.

Lest researchers be entirely disheartened, it can be said that the factual data present enough constant features to reward a thorough and cautious analysis. Caution should be the keyword as things are not as they would appear to be at first glance in this category.

The weapons employed by the occupants—if, indeed, they are weapons—deserve special attention. For the most part they would seem to be immobilisation devices which do comparatively little, if any, harm to the witness's well-being. They appear to be designed specifically as a deterrent to any type of

structure and my thoughts. But he knows everything about me that can be of interest to a mosquito. He can even bite me with impunity.

(37) Anyway, all speculation about the UFO phenomenon can have but one single useful goal: to teach us to rid ourselves of all ideas, conscious or unconscious, in order to look only at the facts, and the facts alone. The rest is useless child's play.

spontaneous intelligent communication between the witnesses and the occupants, and are employed as a matter of course regardless of the witness's reaction to the encounter. If the occupants are indeed humanoids, this random form of intelligent communication would be the last thing that their creators would wish to happen. It is possible therefore that the immobilisation device actually serves a more subtle purpose.

I am aware that the opinions expressed in this article may differ considerably from those of other researchers who have examined the occupant reports. This is to be expected, since additional data tends to alter our viewpoints in this category of UFO report as in no other. It is to be hoped that in the near future a comprehensive discussion of the data pertaining to this category can be presented in the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, thus supplying much-needed clarification. As Aimé Michel states "... the study of landings should become our No. 1 Study. Each well observed landing teaches us something new."¹²

NOTES

- 1 *Anatomy of a Phenomenon* by Jacques Vallée (also FLYING SAUCER REVIEW January/February 1964 and May/June 1964)
- 2 FLYING SAUCER REVIEW May/June 1966 p. 23
- 3 *Clypeus* May 1964 (and this issue)
- 4 Personal Communication
- 5 FLYING SAUCER REVIEW November/December 1957 and September/October 1961
- 6 See *Virginia 1965 Flap* FLYING SAUCER REVIEW March/April 1966
- 7 *Panic in Kentucky* by Jacqueline Sanders: *Saucerian Review* 1956
- 8 *Report on UFOs* by Ruppelt, Chapter 13
- 9 Separate interviews with the witness, W. E. Laxson, by William T. Powers and Hayden C. Hawes (director of I.I.U.F.O.—Oklahoma City, Oklahoma)
- 10 *Valensole Affair* by Aimé Michel, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, November/December 1965
- 11 *The Quest: A Report on Extraterrestrial Life* by T. Allen, Chapter 11
- 12 FLYING SAUCER REVIEW May/June 1966, p. 25

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For details of the British UFO Research Association,
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Was it a Landing at Silverton?

BY ED PITLO AND EDGAR SIEVERS

The police had brought the clamps down fairly early and, at long last, closed their case in a dejected mood. "We have our doubts," were the parting words which Ed got out of them—doubts not in the positive sense that their disbelief in the existence of flying saucers were shaken, but doubts as to the substance of the story which two members of the Police Force had to tell. Our own investigations—as far as we could carry them—confirm the substance to such an extent that there is no doubt about a very close sighting. Whether the UFO really did land on a road a couple of miles east of Pretoria cannot be established.

Two young members of the South African Police Force had been out in their patrol van shortly after midnight on the 16th September, 1965. Their task did not take them long and, having been called back via radio, they started on their return journey to the station at Silverton, a fair-sized suburb east of Pretoria. Through it leads the main artery to the east, but at this time of the night and on that particular stretch all traffic had ceased.

At a point about 3½ miles east from Silverton, the

road follows a slight elevation, then dips again for another mile. Coming up over the rise and travelling fast, the two constables, John Lockem and Koos de Klerk, were surprised to see a fire burning in the middle of the road, some distance ahead of them.

At the same time, something which they later described as resembling a flying saucer shot up into the sky, above the fire and away from them. This took only seconds and occurred during their final approach while slowing down. They were thus able to discern the shape of the UFO. It was like a spinning top, and a shaft of light was emitted from underside that appeared to them as a jet exhaust. There was no noise.

As the object receded into the night north of Silverton, they followed its light for quite some time. In the meantime, the flames on the tarmac had died down. Investigation disclosed that the greater part of a spot which had been drenched by some unidentifiable liquid material, had been burning. Nothing else could be seen, heard or detected. Baffled, they continued on their way and reported the incident at



CAUSED BY A UFO: Unsolvably Riddle

The patch in middle of the road 3 miles east of Silverton, parts of which burnt inexplicably. Facing east a car is coming up and over the rise the same way as the police patrol van did

their station.

It is understandable that under the circumstances both men presumed a close connection to exist between the UFO and this peculiar fire. Their early answers lay in this direction and a section of the press—though giving welcome publicity to the saucer question generally—eagerly grabbed at what looked like a sensational scoop and decidedly overplayed the more mysterious features.

Later probing showed that all the constables were prepared to say was that the object was 'shooting up' the moment they saw it. Thus it was impossible to state whether the UFO had been hovering or had actually alighted, and whether its position was beyond the fire or over and above the area of combustion. As for the rest of the story there is no doubt, since the two constables told us they would never divert from what they had seen and reported, come what may. UFOs had been reported in the Pretoria area that night as well as farther away, and when we confronted Lockem with photographic UFO evidence, he spontaneously exclaimed: "So, dan bestaan hulle tog!"—*so, they do exist after all!* Out of approximately fifteen illustrations of various types of UFOs shown to Lockem for identification, he immediately and without hesitating pointed to the "spinning top" type illustration.

The tantalising questions were (and those question marks will, unfortunately, remain): was it a landing? did the ship jettison fuel or other inflammable material? If so, was it ignited by a jet exhaust, inadvertently? Was something deliberately burnt or destroyed? If so, why, and why on the road? So as not to burn the dry grass veldt next to it? Or did the flames originate from some terrestrial cause? Who spilled petrol or oil on the road and how did it ignite when the policemen should have noticed some vehicle or people ahead of them—but didn't?

The various points can be summed up as follows:—

1. A thorough investigation by senior officers of the Force does not seem to have unearthed any further information of importance (see again the final answer to Ed.).

2. Since the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is stationed nearby, samples from the burnt area were readily taken. The official hand-

out said "that the dark stains and heat marks on the tarmac could have been caused by the ignition of an inflammable material—such as petrol. There were no signs of any blast effects such as could be caused by a rocket or jet exhaust. . ."

3. Indeed, the heat generated could not have been very high. Press reports conveyed the impression that the asphalt must have been fiercely burning, when actually the road here is in such a condition that the granite gravel is showing and the fine surface long worn away. Likewise, the strip of white paint was only slightly discoloured by soot and smoke, while the asphalt in general did not give off soot or carbon, which would have been a clear indication that the asphalt actually burnt off the road. The general picture showed the tar and asphalt still to be present and sticking to the granite gravel.

4. No analysis of the 'liquid' which, as can be seen from the photograph, ran off towards the side of the road, could be or had been made. According to appearance and judging by the way the sand between the stones had absorbed it, the liquid must have been oily. It seemed as if part of the patch did release a smell of light diesel oil, but this may have been an illusion.

5. Upon Ed's instigation, the spot was tested for radioactivity, with negative results. This, nevertheless, brought a minor success inasmuch as Ed's suggestions led to the following wording in the official releases (our italics): "*In cases of flying objects or meteorites landing in the United States there have always been traces of radioactivity. In this case there is no trace. . .*"

6. As any terrestrial cause of the fire could not be proved and as the policemen had not seen anybody ahead of them, the possibility cannot be excluded that there was indeed a connection between the UFO, the patch and the fire. This possibility should be filed for future reference should there occur a similar incident.

7. Once again the reporting of details by the press has been so inaccurate and misleading that great care should be taken by UFO researchers when taking extensive cases on record without having been in the position to check details themselves. As with general press reporting so, too, with UFO cases accuracy remains an ideal—ever before them, seldom reached.

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